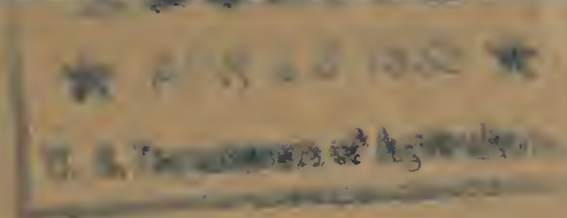


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Price-list for 1935

HICKS NURSERIES, Inc.
WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK

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Sales Department

This is the Department Store of Hicks Nurseries with which every home-owner on Long Island should become acquainted. It is of inestimable value and convenience for those who want to call at the Nursery to see, compare, and select plants for taking home in their car. Freshly dug plants are on display and you save the time of covering the large nursery area.

Foreword

This Price-List is compiled for the convenience of those who want to create the best home landscapes. There are 400 acres, with millions of plants being grown for quality and economy, for you to choose from.

The names of the trees and plants are based on the recommendations of the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature as they appear in "Standardized Plant Names." All quotations are based on "Horticultural Standards."

GUARANTEE

We guarantee every plant from our Nursery, and give new ones to replace those that do not grow satisfactorily. The cost of planting and transportation of replaced trees is borne by the purchaser.

TERMS

Prices are for stock loaded at the Nursery. Five plants are sold at the ten rate and fifty at the hundred rate. We charge for delivery and planting, also for packing for shipment if considerable labor and material are used. On small shipments, such as sent by Parcel Post, no packing charge is made.

Credit. Cash with order, except to persons having established credit with us, whose accounts will be due in 30 days.

LARGE TREE MOVING

We have moved many thousands of large trees with permanent success, to the satisfaction of owners and landscape architects. Get in touch with our office for further information and rates.

SUMMER PLANTING

Approximately 90 per cent of the trees and plants in our Nurseries can be safely transplanted all summer. You can select them in leaf, and for particular color of bloom when at their full height of beauty. In a day or two the tree is planted on your lawn, so that you and the family receive immediate benefit of the shade. You can pick out shrubs and perennials in bloom and take them home in your car.

WINTER PLANTING

Winter planting, too, has its advantages, especially where large trees are concerned. By winter planting we mean planting when there is considerable frost in the ground. On Long Island there is usually not much frost before January 1. The men easily pick through a few inches of frost. Trees can be hauled without injury to lawns. The best method is to plan ahead and mulch the trees and locations before much frost gets in the ground.

HICKS NURSERIES, Inc.

Westbury, Long Island, New York

Deciduous Trees

The term deciduous is applied to trees the leaves of which fall in autumn. Laymen generally classify them as Ornamental Shade Trees.

No home, no matter how small, need be without the joy and comfort of abundant shade. And the well-informed bring shade to where they want it. Trees are a real part of a home—the cheapest part, and frequently neglected.

In selecting trees, the first question is, What is the purpose the trees are to serve—shade for the house, path or avenue; lawn-planting as single specimens or in groups; screens for undesirable objects, etc.? Whatever the purpose, you can select trees at Hicks Nurseries that are guaranteed to prove satisfactory.

Japanese Maples

ACER palmatum. Japanese Maple. Miniature trees or large shrubs admired for their delicate foliage. This is the wild form with green foliage, turning to brilliant carmine in autumn.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$3 00	
3 to 4 ft. high	4 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00	
8 to 10 ft. high	20 00	

A. palmatum atropurpureum. Bloodleaf Japanese Maple. Dwarf tree with purple-red leaves all summer.

1½ to 2 ft. high	3 00	\$27 50
2 to 3 ft. high	5 00	45 00
3 to 4 ft. high	8 00	

Maples (Shade Trees)

ACER platanoides. Norway Maple. Good street and shade tree. Vigorous grower. Dense shade. Sandy loam soil of Long Island suited to it.

6 to 8 ft. high	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft. high	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 ft. high, 1½-in. cal.	4 00	37 50
10 to 14 ft. high, 2 -in. cal.	5 00	45 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2½-in. cal.	8 00	75 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 3 -in. cal.	12 00	110 00
12 to 16 ft. high, 3½-in. cal.	15 00	
14 to 18 ft. high, 4 -in. cal.	25 00	
14 to 18 ft. high, 5 -in. cal.	35 00	

Larger sizes on application.

A. rubrum. Red Maple. Broad, oak-like tree. Brilliant autumn foliage. Will thrive in damp soil or good soil on the uplands.

8 to 10 ft. high	3 00	27 50
10 to 12 ft. high, 1½-in. cal.	5 50	50 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 -in. cal.	8 00	75 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 2½ to 3-in. cal.	12 00	110 00

A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. Tall, ovate tree. Likes heavy soil. Good fall color.

12 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. cal.	6 00	55 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 3-in. cal.	15 00	
20 to 22 ft. high, 4-in. cal.	30 00	

ÆSCULUS carnea. Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut. In May, the Horse-Chestnut is the most beautiful flowering tree. This variety has red or deep pink flowers.

8 to 10 ft. high	5 00
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AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Rapid-growing tree from China. Leaves bright green, with thirteen to twenty-five leaflets. Readily resists city smoke and dry air.

10 to 14 ft. high, 2-in. cal.	4 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2½-in. cal.	6 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 4- to 5-in. cal.	18 00
16 to 20 ft. high, 6- to 8-in. cal.	35 00
18 to 24 ft. high, 8- to 10-in. cal.	75 00



Cercis canadensis

CARPINUS betulus. European Hornbeam. Closely related to the beech. Ideal for hedges, screens, or for formal planting. Large, broad tree with mass of leaves.		
	Each	10
6 to 8 ft. high.....	\$10 00	
8 to 10 ft. high.....	12 00	
10 to 12 ft. high.....	18 00	
12 to 14 ft. high.....	25 00	
14 to 16 ft. high.....	45 00	
20 to 22 ft. high.....	150 00	
22 to 24 ft. high.....	160 00	
24 to 26 ft. high.....	175 00	
26 to 28 ft. high.....	200 00	
28 to 30 ft. high.....	225 00	
CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum. Katsura Tree. Hardy native tree of Japan. Pyramidal outline. Dense mass of light green foliage fading with tones of yellow and scarlet. A beautiful tree.		
6 to 8 ft. high.....	5 00	
8 to 10 ft. high.....	8 00	
CERCIS canadensis. American Redbud. A small tree with a wealth of floral beauty. Its twigs are covered with magenta-pink, pea-shaped blossoms before the foliage in May.		
3 to 4 ft. high.....	1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
C. chinensis. Chinese Redbud. Similar to preceding variety except more dwarf, with crowded rose-pink blossoms in early May.		
2 to 3 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. It makes a large shrub or small tree 15 feet high and blooms in June. The white "fringe" looks like delicate white lace hung all through the branches. Its leaves distinguish it from all other shrubs, being 3 inches broad and 8 inches long.		
2 to 3 ft. high.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	3 00	
CLADRASTIS lutea. Yellow-wood. The few people that know this tree greatly admire it. It combines the gracefulness of the elm, the smooth, gray bark of the beech, and, in June, the long, white, pea-shaped flower-racemes of the Wisteria.		
16 to 18 ft. high, 3- to 4-in. cal.....	25 00	

Dogwoods

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Many know the Dogwood, and have seen the sign, "Spare the Dogwood." It takes years for a branch to grow." In early May, before the leaves appear, it illuminates the woodland with white blossoms, floating like butterflies through the darker parts of the forest, or on the edges massed in horizontal strata, white as snow or tinged with pink. In September its brilliant red berries feed the robins on their south-bound journey. A week or two later the foliage turns red or scarlet with the first sumac and woodbine. In landscape planting it is properly used as a specimen tree, mass planting with shrubs, or bordering evergreen groups and woodland.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	3 50	30 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	15 00	125 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	18 00	

C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Like preceding except flowers are red.

1 to 2 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 50	22 50
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 50	32 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	4 50	42 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00

C. florida xanthocarpa. Yellow-fruited Dogwood. Same as White-flowering except has yellow fruit.

8 to 10 ft. high.....	15 00	
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C. kousa. Japanese Kousa Dogwood. This tree harmonizes completely with the native Dogwood and extends the season of bloom about one month. It blooms after the foliage comes out to afford it a background. Instead of a cluster of red berries, it has a globular berry about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter filled with edible yellow pulp.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	3 00	27 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	3 75	35 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00



Cornus kousa (Japanese Flowering Dogwood)

CORYLUS colurna. Constantinople Hazelnut.

A tree Hazel from Europe, with edible nuts.	Each	10
8 to 10 ft. high	\$10 00	
10 to 12 ft. high	12 00	
12 to 14 ft. high	15 00	

Hawthorns

CRATÆGUS coccinea. Thicket Hawthorn.

Shrubby growth with long, curved spines and oval leaves. Has white blossoms and large, dull red fruit in autumn.

2 to 3 ft. high	75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50
4 to 5 ft. high	2 00	17 50

C. cordata. Washington Hawthorn. These are small, round-topped trees of great hardiness, thriving in almost any kind of soil. Extremely ornamental for both flower and fruit. This variety has white flowers in June, followed by lustrous scarlet fruit persisting until spring.

2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	
4 to 5 ft. high	5 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	7 50	
8 to 10 ft. high	12 00	
10 to 12 ft. high	15 00	

C. Dunbari. Dunbar Hawthorn. Another of the rarer forms with attractive foliage, flowers, and fruit.

2 to 3 ft. high	75	
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	
4 to 5 ft. high	3 00	
5 to 6 ft. high	5 00	
6 to 8 ft. high	7 50	

C. geneseensis. Genesee Hawthorn. One of the best new varieties with handsome shiny foliage, beautiful flowers, and attractive fruit.

4 to 6 ft. high	5 00	
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C. laneyi. Laney Hawthorn. Shrub to 10 feet high. Spines to 2 inches long; leaves to 3 inches long, doubly toothed. Flowers 1 inch across. Fruit dark orange-red, shining.

2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
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C. macrosperma. A rare Hawthorn that should be in your collection. Attractive flowers and thick, crimson fruit.

3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	
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C. oxyacantha splendens. Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn. Bright scarlet, double flowers in May. Red fruit.

4 to 5 ft. high	2 50	
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C. pinnatifida. Chinese Hawthorn. Shrub or small tree to 20 feet high. Spines small or lacking. Leaves to 4 inches long, pinnately 5 to 9 lobed, dark and shining above. Flowers ½ inch across. Fruit dark red, edible.

8 to 12 ft. high	25 00	
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C. pruinosa. Frosted Hawthorn. Shrub or small tree to 20 feet high. Spines 1½ inches long. Leaves to 2 inches long, shallowly lobed. Flowers 1 inch across. Very decorative dark purple fruit which persists on the tree into winter.

10 to 12 ft. high	15 00	
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C. tomentosa. Pear Hawthorn. A choice variety with pleasing foliage, flowers, and fruit. Unarmed or with short spines. Fruit dull yellow or yellowish red, pear-shaped.

2 to 3 ft. high	75	
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	

Cratægus in variety.

	Each
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 75
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50
4 to 5 ft. high	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high	8 00
8 to 10 ft. high	12 00
10 to 12 ft. high	15 00

Beeches

FAGUS americana. American Beech. Forms a tall silvery trunk in the forest, or a broad old tree of great character. Use for lawn, avenue, or screen planting.

4 to 5 ft. high	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high	7 50
10 to 12 ft. high	30 00
12 to 14 ft. high	40 00
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00
16 to 18 ft. high	100 00
18 to 20 ft. high	175 00
20 to 25 ft. high	250 00

F. sylvatica. European Beech. Foliage and bark darker than American Beech. Excellent hedge or specimen tree. Holds leaves in winter.

3 to 4 ft. high	4 00
4 to 5 ft. high	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high	7 50
6 to 8 ft. high	10 00
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00
16 to 18 ft. high	100 00
18 to 20 ft. high	150 00
20 to 24 ft. high	200 00
24 to 30 ft. high	275 00

F. sylvatica heterophylla. Fernleaf Beech. A tree of dense growth with delicate, feathery foliage. Its lights and shadows are always pleasing to the eye. Worthy of a place in most large plantings.

8 to 10 ft. high	35 00
12 to 14 ft. high	75 00



These Beeches from the Hicks Nurseries bound the lawn and screen the road. Does this not look more dignified than the usual hedge and shrubbery? Consider low-branched pine, hemlock, oak, linden and dogwood, with a cover of azalea and laurel.

Fagus sylvatica purpurea. Purple Beech. Deep wine-red foliage in early summer, changing to dark green with tinge of red in late summer. Holds leaves in winter.

	Each	10
14 to 16 ft. high.....	\$75 00	
16 to 18 ft. high.....	100 00	
18 to 20 ft. high.....	150 00	
20 to 24 ft. high.....	200 00	
28 to 30 ft. high.....	300 00	

FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. A rapid growing tree with compound leaves.

12 to 14 ft. high, 2- to 2½-in. cal.....	5 00	
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GINKGO biloba. Maidenhair Tree. Leaves fan-shaped, with parallel veins, like the maidenhair fern. Resists smoke, therefore good for city planting.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	4 00	
8 to 10 ft. high.....	6 00	
10 to 12 ft. high, 1½-in. cal.....	8 00	
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 -in. cal.....	10 00	
14 to 16 ft. high, 3 -in. cal.....	18 00	
16 to 18 ft. high, 4 -in. cal.....	25 00	
20 to 22 ft. high, 5 -in. cal.....	40 00	

GLEDITSIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. A large, spiny tree with spreading branches and odd, flat, pendent seed-pods 12 to 18 inches long and dark brown. Beautiful ornamental tree.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	2 00	
8 to 10 ft. high.....	3 50	
10 to 12 ft. high.....	5 00	
12 to 14 ft. high.....	8 00	

HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell. A beautiful little tree having the branches thickly hung with snowy white bells in early May. Scatter them in your shrubbery or through open woods with dogwood.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	75	\$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50

KÆLREUTERIA paniculata. Golden Rain Tree. Beautiful flowering tree covered with golden blossoms in July. Flower clusters 1 foot long. Compound leaves.

4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 50	
5 to 6 ft. high.....	2 50	
6 to 7 ft. high.....	4 00	

LARIX leptolepis. Japanese Larch. This always wins admiration as a forerunner of spring foliage. Its cheering green lights the landscape before the maples and oaks. The Larch is a tall, graceful tree, resembling the spruce tree or fir, for it belongs to the conifer family, but drops its leaves in winter.

10 to 12 ft. high.....	12 00	
12 to 14 ft. high.....	15 00	
14 to 16 ft. high.....	20 00	
20 to 24 ft. high.....	100 00	

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet Gum. Symmetrical tree, with star-shaped leaves and gorgeous fall coloring. Cork-ridged twigs. Ball-like fruit.

8 to 10 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 4- to 5-in. cal.....	50 00	
30 to 35 ft. high, 8- to 12-in. cal.....	200 00	
30 to 35 ft. high, 12- to 16-in. cal.....	300 00	

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. Tulip Tree. Always straight, clean, symmetrical. Attains great size. Flowers appear in June and resemble large yellow tulips, shaded green. Dug with ball like evergreens.

10 to 12 ft. high, 2 -in. cal.....	6 00	
12 to 14 ft. high, 2½-in. cal.....	8 00	
14 to 16 ft. high, 3 -in. cal.....	15 00	



Magnolia soulangeana

Magnolias

MAGNOLIA glauca. Sweetbay Magnolia.

Handsome small tree bearing sweet-scented flowers 2 to 3 inches across. Glaucous leaves.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
3 to 4 ft. high	2 50	22 50
4 to 5 ft. high	5 00	47 50
5 to 6 ft. high	6 50	62 50

M. kobus. Kobus Magnolia. Native of Japan.

Flowers pure white, 4 to 5 inches across, appearing before the leaves.

3 to 4 ft. high	3 00	25 00
4 to 5 ft. high	4 00	35 00

M. lennei. Lenne Magnolia. Deep red cups in early May.

2 to 3 ft. high	4 00
3 to 4 ft. high	6 00
4 to 5 ft. high	7 50

M. soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. Of all flowering trees, the Magnolias take the lead.

This variety is in greatest demand, having cup-shaped blossoms, touched with pink.

2 to 3 ft. high	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high	4 50
4 to 5 ft. high	7 50
5 to 6 ft. high	10 00

M. stellata. Star Magnolia. Native of Japan. Shrubby habit. Fragrant semi-double white flowers appearing before the leaves.

2 to 3 ft. high	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high	4 50

M. tripetala. Umbrella Magnolia. Flowers 8 inches long, in June, after the heavy, tropical foliage appears. Attractive, large carmine fruit 5 inches long, 2 inches diameter.

3 to 4 ft. high	2 00
4 to 5 ft. high	3 00
5 to 6 ft. high	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high	7 50
14 to 16 ft. high	12 00

Flowering Crab-Apples

MALUS. Flowering Crab-Apple. It is hard to imagine anything more dainty and beautiful than a collection of Flowering Apples, with their white, pink, or red blossoms. They give a happy note to the garden or shrubbery or woodland about the middle of May. The little cherry-like, red and golden fruits feed the birds all winter.

Arnoldiana. Single or semi-double pink flowers.

Atrosanguinea. Brilliant carmine flowers.

Baccata. Small white flowers.

Bechtel's. Double pink flowers.

Coronaria. Double; pink; fragrant.

Eleyi. Rich wine-red flowers.

Floribunda. Pink in bud; white when open.

Niedzwetzkyana. Red flowers.

Parkmani. Pendent red flowers.

Robusta. Large, fragrant, white flowers.

Scheideckeri. Double pink flowers.

Sieboldi calocarpa. Large pink and white flowers.

Spectabilis. Semi-double, fragrant, pink flowers.

Spectabilis Riversi. Large; semi-double; bright rose-red.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	3 00	25 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00

MALUS sargentii. Sargent Crab-Apple. A shrub of distinct habit, with abundant white flowers and attractive dark red fruit; leaves turning orange and yellow in autumn.

3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00

NYSSA sylvatica. Tupelo. Native tree, with horizontal branches and dark, shiny leaves. The autumnal coloring commends its use.

5 to 6 ft. high.....	4 00	37 50
6 to 8 ft. high.....	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	10 00	90 00



Flowering Crab-Apple (Malus)



Japanese Flowering Cherries at Washington

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Andromeda arborea). Sorrel Tree. The flowers are like the lily-of-the-valley, and borne in July. It is as good a tree as the dogwood, but the flowers are not quite so showy. Of greater charm in autumn by reason of the intense coloring of the foliage.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	3 50	32 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	4 50	42 50
6 to 8 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00

PLATANUS orientalis. European Plane Tree. Withstands smoky city conditions. Rapid-growing tree with interesting bark. Good street tree.

8 to 10 ft. high.....	2 00	15 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 -in. cal.....	3 00	25 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2½-in. cal.....	5 00	45 00

POPULUS nigra fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Narrow, pyramidal outline. Does not enjoy life on Long Island after five years. Used for tall screening.

10 to 12 ft. high.....	1 25	10 00
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Flowering Cherries

PRUNUS fruticosa pendula. Weeping Bush Cherry. Blooms very early in the spring. It makes a little tree of widely waving branches. In April the pink veil of blossoms appears to float in the air.

5 to 6 ft. high, 1½- to 2-in. cal.....	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high, 2½-in. cal.....	10 00
8 to 10 ft. high, 2½- to 3-in. cal.....	12 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 3-in. cal.....	15 00

P. pennsylvanica. Pin Cherry. Shrub or small tree with slender, reddish, shining leaves. Handsome in white blooms and numerous attractive red fruit in summer.

6 to 7 ft. high.....	3 00
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P. serrulata fl.-pl. Japanese Double-flowering Cherry. The blooming of the Cherry is a national festival with the Japanese. The blooms appear in May; some are fully as beautiful as roses. They are quite at home in this climate, thriving and blooming with as much vigor and freedom as in their own. Why not make a start at a collection of Flowering Trees by ordering one?

- Beni-Higan.** Early; small single blush-pink flowers.
- Hizokura.** Crimson buds. Flowers red to old rose.
- Kwanzan.** Double, delicate pink flowers.
- Kofugen.** Crimson buds, opens into deep pink double flowers.
- Mt. Fuji.** Large, double, snow-white flowers.
- Naden.** Late, double pink flowers.
- Shirofugen.** Large, double, light pink flowers.
- Yedoensis.** Single pink flowers, fading to white.

	Each
4 to 5 ft. high.....	\$3 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	8 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	15 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	25 00

PTEROSTYRAX hispida. Fragrant Epaulette Tree. A rare and interesting tree from Asia. Very handsome and graceful in bloom with its large, pendulous panicles of creamy white, fragrant flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00

Oaks • Quercus

The Oaks represent the sturdiest character of our tree family—long-lived trees that defy ocean blast and prairie wind. There is an Oak for every soil-condition. The thought that they are slow-growing is erroneous; when established they grow just as fast as the maple or linden. Long Island is an Oak country; 80 per cent of the forest is Oak, and the noblest trees left along property lines and roadsides are Oaks. Oak-plantings are enduring monuments. They are beautiful in form and autumn coloring of foliage. Some hold their leaves all winter.

QUERCUS coccinea. Scarlet Oak. The name describes the autumn coloring. Likes dry soil.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft. high	\$1 25	\$10 00
5 to 6 ft. high	2 00	15 00
6 to 8 ft. high	4 00	35 00

Q. imbricaria. Shingle or Laurel Oak. Leaf like laurel, not lobed like the other Oaks. Big tree, similar to Pin Oak but heavier foliage.

22 to 24 ft. high, 5- to 6-in. cal.....	75 00
22 to 26 ft. high, 6- to 7-in. cal.....	100 00
24 to 28 ft. high, 8- to 10-in. cal.....	150 00

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. A big, fast-growing tree, with slender, straight, hanging branches. Most graceful and popular of Oaks. An ideal shade tree for lawn or avenue. Our large trees will give shade and mature effect wherever needed.

5 to 6 ft. high.....	\$90 per 100..	1 50	10 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	\$150 per 100..	2 00	17 50
8 to 10 ft. high, 1- to 1½-in. cal.....		4 00	35 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 1½- to 2 -in. cal.....		6 00	50 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2- to 2½-in. cal.....		10 00	90 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 2½- to 3 -in. cal.....		12 00	
15 to 20 ft. high, 3- to 4 -in. cal.....		25 00	
26 to 30 ft. high, 8- to 10 -in. cal.....		150 00	
28 to 34 ft. high, 10- to 12 -in. cal.....		200 00	
28 to 36 ft. high, 12- to 14 -in. cal.....		300 00	

Q. prinus. Chestnut Oak. A dry-ground species of rapid growth.

16 to 18 ft. high, 3½- to 4-in. cal.....	25 00
18 to 20 ft. high, 4- to 5-in. cal.....	40 00



Stately Pin Oaks are valuable street trees



Proof that Oaks when established grow just as fast as Maples.
Photo shows two growths in one season as indicated

Quercus rubra. Red Oak. Big, broad tree having all the qualifications associated with the name of Oak. Autumn foliage deep red.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft. high.....	\$2 00	\$15 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	6 00	55 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	12 00	110 00

ROBINIA pseudoacacia. Common Locust. Fragrant white flowers in May. A grove of Locust will give you a mass of tall foliage at low cost. They look better and grow better in a grove because individual trees are narrow. They admit the cool breeze under them and the grass grows well at their feet.

10 to 12 ft. high.....	3 50	30 00
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SALIX babylonica salamoni. Salamon's Willow. Taller growing and weeps less than the Babylon Weeping Willow. Narrow, bright green leaves.

8 to 10 ft. high.....	3 00	25 00
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SOPHORA japonica. Japanese Pagoda Tree. Round-headed tree. Leaves and flowers like the locust. Flowers creamy white, borne in panicles in midsummer.

4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	3 00	25 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	5 00	45 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00

SORBUS americana. American Mountain-Ash. Admired for showy clusters of bright scarlet fruit. Dark green, compound leaves turning yellow in autumn.

5 to 6 ft. high.....	3 00	27 50
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Lindens

TILIA cordata. Little-leaf European Linden. Small dark green leaves; compact, ovate top. One of the few Lindens that will hold its leaves all summer.

6 to 8 ft. high.....	3 00
8 to 10 ft. high, 1½-in. cal.....	5 00
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 -in. cal.....	7 50
12 to 14 ft. high, 2½-in. cal.....	10 00
12 to 14 ft. high, 3 -in. cal.....	18 00
14 to 16 ft. high, 5- to 6 -in. cal.....	60 00
16 to 22 ft. high, 6- to 7 -in. cal.....	100 00
18 to 22 ft. high, 7- to 8 -in. cal.....	150 00
20 to 25 ft. high, 8- to 10 -in. cal.....	200 00
20 to 25 ft. high, 10- to 12 -in. cal.....	250 00

Tilia tomentosa. Silver-leaf Linden. More up-
standing than the Little-leaf Linden. Leaves
deep green above, silvery white beneath. Top
symmetrical and elliptical.

	Each	10
26 to 32 ft. high, 10- to 12-in. cal.	\$200 00	
28 to 35 ft. high, 12- to 14-in. cal.	275 00	
30 to 38 ft. high, 14- to 16-in. cal.	350 00	

Elms

ULMUS americana. American Elm. Has the
ideal arching shape but must be artificially
fed and watered on Long Island to get the
best trees.

10 to 12 ft. high,	2 -in. cal.	5 00	\$45 00
12 to 14 ft. high,	2½-in. cal.	7 50	70 00
12 to 16 ft. high,	3 -in. cal.	12 00	110 00
16 to 22 ft. high, 4- to 5 -in. cal.	25 00		

U. parvifolia. Chinese Elm. Rapid-growing
tree forming dense, spreading top.

10 to 12 ft. high	4 00
12 to 14 ft. high	7 50



Ulmus americana

Evergreens

Evergreens of all kinds give a feeling of richness to the home landscape, especially during the winter months when other trees and shrubs are defoliated. Hicks Nurseries have given much time and study to the growing of Evergreens. Our largest department is devoted to them.

Fir • Abies

Pyramidal trees, with whorled, spreading branches. The species of this genus are among the handsomest and stateliest conifers. With them, you will find new elements for composing your landscapes.

ABIES cephalonica. Greek Fir. Foliage dark, shining green, pale beneath. Recommended as lawn specimen or to dignify the background of an evergreen garden.		Each
4 to 5 ft. high.....		\$8 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....		10 00
6 to 7 ft. high.....		15 00
7 to 8 ft. high.....		20 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....		35 00

A. concolor. White Fir. It has a beautiful silver or blue-green color, contrasting well with the darker evergreens and is, therefore, a good substitute for blue spruce. A big, broad-shouldered, sturdy tree well suited for your landscape.		
1 to 2 ft. high.....		2 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....		3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....		4 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....		6 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....		7 50
6 to 8 ft. high.....		15 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....		25 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....		50 00
18 to 22 ft. high.....		150 00

A. homolepis (brachyphylla). Nikko Fir. From the Nikko Mountains in Japan. Likes our climate better than its own relative, the Balsam Fir. A rapid-growing evergreen with dark green foliage and space between the branches. Beautiful tree.		
8 to 10 ft. high.....		30 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....		75 00
14 to 16 ft. high.....		100 00
18 to 22 ft. high.....		150 00
22 to 24 ft. high.....		175 00
24 to 32 ft. high.....		200 00

A. nordmanniana. Nordmann Fir. One of the most desirable Firs in cultivation. It has rich, dark, velvety green foliage.		
3 to 4 ft. high.....		6 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....		8 00

A. veitchi. Veitch's Fir. A graceful, rapid-growing Fir of slender habit. The under side of the shiny green foliage is marked with two broad bands of white, giving a distinctly blue effect.		
4 to 5 ft. high.....		7 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....		10 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....		15 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....		25 00

CEDRUS atlantica. Mount Atlas Cedar. One of the most distinctive and ornamental evergreens. The Mount Atlas and Deodar Cedars are true Cedars, the native Red Cedar being, correctly speaking, a Juniper. The Mount Atlas Cedar and Cedar of Lebanon grow together in Palestine. They are almost identical. Deodar Cedar comes from the northwestern Himalaya Mountains.		
5 to 6 ft. high.....		8 00



White Fir (*Abies concolor*)



Moss Retinospora

Japanese Cypress • Chamaecyparis (Retinospora)

These have become more widely planted than any other evergreen from Asia. The great variety of form and color—dark green, light green, golden yellow, and silvery blue—lend variety to otherwise monotonous landscape. Excellent for hedge-planting as they can be kept sheared to desired width and height.

CHAMÆCYPARIS obtusa. Hinoki Cypress. Shell-like fronds of dark green foliage. Grows to a tall tree in Japan, but use it where you want a plant about 6 feet high.

	Each
3 to 4 ft. high.....	\$3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	8 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	12 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	20 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	25 00

C. obtusa aurea crippsi. Light Golden Hinoki Cypress.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00

C. obtusa compacta. Football Cypress. Semi-dwarf, compact, and bushy. Dark green, wavy foliage. Very handsome.

1 to 2 ft. high.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	4 00

C. obtusa erecta. Like preceding, except more upright growing.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	4 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	7 50

C. obtusa gracilis. Slender Hinoki Cypress. Compact, pyramidal form, with dark green foliage. Branchlets with slightly pendulous tips.

4 to 5 ft. high.....	7 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	10 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	15 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	20 00

C. obtusa lycopodioides. Clubmoss Retinospora. A low form of dwarf, shrubby habit.

1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 00
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C. obtusa magnifica. A vigorous form having deep green foliage with many shadows.

1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	4 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	8 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	12 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	15 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	20 00

C. obtusa nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. Dwarf and compact, with deep shadows; dark green, crested fronds. For foundations and rockeries.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	2 50
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C. obtusa nana aurea. Golden form of above. A rare, dwarf evergreen especially useful for rock-gardens. See other dwarf evergreens for same purpose.

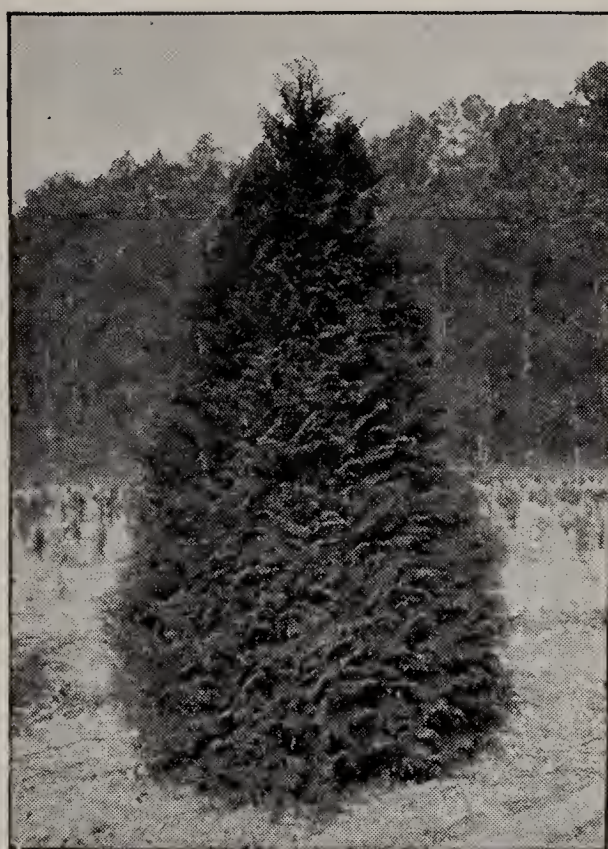
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	3 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 00
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	6 00

C. obtusa nana compacta. Football Cypress. A very compact, dwarf form.

6 to 12 in. high.....	3 00
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C. pisifera. Sawara Retinospora. Velvety, bright green pyramid. Foliage borne on somewhat pendulous branches.

3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	7 50
8 to 10 ft. high.....	12 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	15 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	20 00

**Chamæcyparis pisifera plumosa****Chamæcyparis pisifera aurea.** Golden Sawara Retinospora. Golden form of the preceding.

	Each
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$2 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	15 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	20 00
14 to 16 ft. high.....	35 00

C. pisifera filifera. Thread Retinospora. Weeping form with thread-like branches.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	8 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	12 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	20 00

C. pisifera filifera aurea. Golden-Thread Cypress. Golden form of preceding variety.

1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	4 00

C. pisifera nana. Dwarf Sawara Retinospora. Compact little cushions of green. Remains dwarf. Good for rock-gardens.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	3 00
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C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Retinospora. Feathery green foliage; broad, symmetrical and dense. Can keep sheared so as not to cover windows.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	8 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	12 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	15 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	20 00

C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Retinospora. Golden form of the above.

3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	7 50

C. pisifera squarrosa. Moss Retinospora. Cloudy, blue foliage. With sparkling dew upon its silvery foliage, you may decide that it is the prettiest evergreen for summer.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	6 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	8 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	12 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	15 00

Chamaecyparis pisifera sulphurea. Sulphur Moss Cypress. Has light yellow tips.	Each
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00

Cryptomeria

CRYPTOMERIA japonica dacrydioides. Fern Cryptomeria. A variety with long branches, close, somewhat pendent branchlets, and short, closely set leaves of brownish color.	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 50
C. japonica lobbi. Lobb Cryptomeria. A Japanese pyramidal evergreen of compact habit and dark green foliage. It is very distinct from other evergreens.	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
6 to 7 ft. high.....	10 00
7 to 8 ft. high.....	15 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	20 00

Juniper • Juniperus

Have you a sunny place for small evergreens? Perhaps you are tired of arborvitæ and retinosporas and want to try a new group. Know the Junipers? Some tall and spiky, some flat creepers to hug the rocks and wind-swept areas or open pastures. Foliage blue-green, dark green, golden-tipped, clear green, and mossy.

JUNIPERUS chinensis columnaris. Column Chinese Juniper. A very hardy Chinese Juniper. It forms a distinct, narrow pyramid with needle-like leaves. The green or blue-green foliage is very decorative.	Each
5 to 6 ft. high.....	\$6 00
6 to 7 ft. high.....	7 50
7 to 8 ft. high.....	10 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	15 00
J. chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper. Ostrich plumes of gray-green, with a lateral growth. Most popular low, spreading evergreen for foundation, rockery and garden planting.	
2- to 2½-ft. spread.....	3 00
2½-to 3- ft. spread.....	3 50
3- to 4- ft. spread.....	4 00
4- to 5- ft. spread.....	5 00
5- to 7- ft. spread.....	10 00
J. chinensis procumbens variegata. A low, spreading shrub with foliage tinged with yellow. For rockery and carpeting the ground.	
3- to 4-ft. spread.....	3 00
J. chinensis sargentii. A prostrate shrub with creeping stems forming dense mats. Valuable as a ground-cover and for the rockery.	
1½- to 2-ft. spread.....	3 00
3- to 4-ft. spread.....	4 00
4- to 5-ft. spread.....	7 50
J. communis aurea. Golden Common Juniper. Young growth golden yellow, turning green the second year.	
2- to 3-ft. spread.....	3 00
J. communis depressa plumosa. Low for rocky nooks and slopes. Purple-bronze in winter.	
1½- to 2-ft. spread.....	2 00
2- to 3-ft. spread.....	3 00
3- to 4-ft. spread.....	4 00
4- to 5-ft. spread.....	5 00
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. This will make a narrow spire 5 feet high and 10 inches in diameter of bluish green foliage. Exclamation points for the rockery and garden.	
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
J. communis pyramidalis. An upright form of Common Juniper.	
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00

Juniperus excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. An upright-growing cone with cheerful blue-green foliage. The growth is slow, so that the tree is well adapted for foundation planting, rock-gardens or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required.

	Each
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00

J. horizontalis douglasi. Waukegan Juniper. Has long, trailing branches and bluish foliage with purplish tinge in autumn and winter.

1- to 1½-ft. spread.....	1 50
1½- to 2 -ft. spread.....	2 50
2- to 3 -ft. spread.....	3 50

J. litoralis (conferta). Shore Juniper. A fleecy, yellow-green trailer for sandy conditions.

6- to 8-in. spread.....	1 00
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J. sabina. Savin Juniper. Dense, dark green foliage. Spreading branches, forming irregular, vase-shaped bush.

1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 00
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J. squamata meyeri. Meyer's Juniper. Rare and picturesque little evergreen. Deep blue with touch of red at tips—a distinctly unusual color combination that is seen to best advantage when grouped with other evergreens. Introduced from China.

1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 50
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J. virginiana. Red Cedar. Tall, spiry Red Cedars are familiar sights along fence-rows and in abandoned fields. To use them in home landscapes requires careful moving with big balls of earth and watering of the roots.

3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	5 00
6 to 7 ft. high.....	6 00
7 to 8 ft. high.....	10 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	15 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	25 00

J. virginiana glauca. Blue form of the above.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	6 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	8 00



Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana

Juniperus virginiana globosa. Globe Red Cedar. A compact, globose form with bright green, scale-like leaves.	
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	Each \$3 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	5 00
J. virginiana kosteri. Koster's Juniper. A low-spreading variety; pleasing blue-green.	
2- to 3-ft. spread	3 00
3- to 4-ft. spread	4 00
J. virginiana schotti. Schott Red Cedar. Columnar tree with compact, bright green, scale-like foliage.	
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	7 00

Spruce • Picea

The spire-like crowns of Spruces lend a peculiar charm in garden and landscape. They thrive in well-drained soils, freely exposed to sun and air.

PICEA engelmanni. Engelmann Spruce. Native of Colorado. Blue-green; soft, beautiful.	
4 to 5 ft. high.....	Each \$6 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	10 00
P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A common variety of graceful and rapid growth, for sheltered situations.	
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	7 50
6 to 8 ft. high.....	10 00
P. excelsa gregoriana. Gregory Spruce. Very dwarf. Somewhat conical in form to 2 feet high.	
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 00
P. excelsa maxwelli. Maxwell Spruce. A low, flat, dense form not exceeding 2 feet in height, with very short, thick branchlets.	
2- to 3-ft. spread	8 00
P. excelsa nana compacta. Globose or sometimes conical form with crowded short branches. Ideal for rockery.	
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	3 00
P. excelsa pumila. Dwarf Norway Spruce. A dwarf, globose, densely branched form with dark green foliage.	
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	3 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	5 00
P. excelsa pygmæa. Pygmy Norway Spruce. A very dense, small, conical form of dark green.	
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	3 00
P. excelsa repens. Creeping Norway Spruce. Low form with procumbent or arching branches.	
2- to 3-ft. spread	5 00
P. glauca conica. Dwarf Alberta Spruce. This is a dwarf compact form of Spruce with narrow, conical habit. A pleasing variety for formal, foundation or garden use.	
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	3 50
P. koyami. Japanese Spruce. Narrow-pyramidal Spruce with small needles. Introduced from Japan and Korea by the late E. H. Wilson of the Arnold Arboretum.	
5 to 6 ft. high.....	7 50
6 to 8 ft. high.....	10 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	15 00
P. omorika. Serbian Spruce. Tall, narrow tree. Under-side of foliage is blue, giving distinctive appearance.	
6 to 8 ft. high.....	18 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	35 00
P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. Narrow and regular in shape. Gray-green foliage. Handsome lawn tree.	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	6 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	10 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	18 00



Mugho Pine

Picea pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. A conspicuous tree with bluish or sage-green foliage.

	Each
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	8 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	12 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	20 00

P. pungens kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. A deeper blue variety than the preceding.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	5 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	10 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	15 00
6 to 7 ft. high.....	25 00
7 to 8 ft. high.....	35 00

P. schrenkiana. Schrenk Spruce. A very desirable and hardy Spruce from central Asia with dull, dark foliage.

2 to 3 ft. high.....	5 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	10 00

Pine • Pinus

Hicks Nurseries specialize on Pines because Pines specialize on Long Island. They like dry, sandy soils, exposed, wind-swept shores and mountainsides. Most other evergreens prefer swamps and ravines. Valuable as lawn specimens, windbreaks, screens, and hedges.

PINUS banksiana. Jack Pine. Bids defiance to salt-spray, cold winds and thin soil on ridge-tops. Has picturesque, twisted branches.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high.....	\$18 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	20 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	25 00

P. cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. In its juvenile state, it forms a dense pyramid and is of very slow growth.

4 to 5 ft. high.....	10 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	20 00

P. koraiensis. Korean Pine. A slow-growing White Pine reputed to have been the last straw leading to the Russo-Japanese War.

5 to 6 ft. high.....	10 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	15 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	18 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	25 00
12 to 14 ft. high.....	35 00
16 to 18 ft. high.....	75 00

Pinus montana mughus. Mugho Pine. Little cushions 1 foot high and 2 feet wide. Bright green, hardy. Use in sunny, windy places.

	Each
12- to 15 -in. spread	\$1. 50
15- to 18 -in. spread	2 25
18- to 24 -in. spread	3 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread	4 00

P. nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A heavy, solid dome of green. Ideal for seashore and gravelly, wind-swept situations.

2 to 3 ft. high	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high	4 00
4 to 5 ft. high	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high	8 00
6 to 8 ft. high	12 00
8 to 10 ft. high	18 00
10 to 12 ft. high	25 00

P. parviflora. Japanese White Pine. Just what its name indicates—picturesque, irregular, and dwarf. Contrasts well with planting of darker varieties.

8 to 10 ft. high	25 00
10 to 12 ft. high	45 00
14 to 16 ft. high	100 00

P. resinosa. Red Pine. One of the handsomest Pines. It is named from its reddish bark. Has form and texture like Austrian Pine, pure dark green in color. In a collection of Pines, it will stand out as the darkest tree. Red Pine grows faster than White Pine and keeps its central leader. If you have a dry hillside you wish clothed, these will serve you admirably.

6 to 8 ft. high	15 00
8 to 10 ft. high	20 00
10 to 12 ft. high	30 00
12 to 14 ft. high	45 00
14 to 16 ft. high	60 00
16 to 18 ft. high	75 00

P. strobus. White Pine. Classed as the noblest evergreen in the northeastern United States. It will give you more ways of expressing yourself than any other evergreen. Youthful beauty is succeeded by the beauty of middle age and picturesque old age. The Colonists found White Pine native in many parts of Long Island. It was the easiest timber to work and so was cut first. The mother trees are gone and fires killed the baby trees. For a wall of green, they are the best trees. Does your flower-garden need a background of dark green to show off its beauty? Perhaps a hedge of Pines will be just what is needed.

2 to 3 ft. high	2 00
3 to 4 ft. high	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high	7 50
8 to 10 ft. high	15 00
10 to 12 ft. high	25 00
12 to 14 ft. high	35 00
14 to 16 ft. high	50 00

Larger sizes, prices on application.

P. strobus pyramidalis. Pyramidal White Pine. Same as preceding, except of narrow habit.

2 to 3 ft. high	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high	5 00
4 to 5 ft. high	8 00
6 to 8 ft. high	15 00
10 to 12 ft. high	35 00
14 to 16 ft. high	75 00

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. The most Pine for the least money. Grows fast when young. Resists wind, drought, or cold. Foliage blue-green.

3 to 4 ft. high	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high	10 00
8 to 10 ft. high	15 00
10 to 12 ft. high	25 00
12 to 14 ft. high	35 00

Pinus thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. A darker green companion for the Jack Pine. Use for seashore hedges or any sandy wind-swept situation.

			Each
2	to	2½ ft. high.....	\$2 00
2½	to	3 ft. high.....	2 50
3	to	4 ft. high.....	3 00
4	to	5 ft. high.....	5 00
5	to	6 ft. high.....	8 00
6	to	8 ft. high.....	12 00
8	to	10 ft. high.....	18 00
10	to	12 ft. high.....	25 00

Fir • Pseudotsuga

PSEUDOTSUGA (Picea) douglasi. Douglas Fir. You can keep Douglas Fir taller and more narrow than most other evergreens; therefore, consider the plants for situations where you need a screen not over 10 feet wide. The foliage is a light bluish green. The growth is dense and symmetrical.

2	to	3 ft. high.....	2 00
3	to	4 ft. high.....	3 00
4	to	5 ft. high.....	5 00
5	to	6 ft. high.....	7 50
6	to	8 ft. high.....	12 00
8	to	10 ft. high.....	18 00
10	to	12 ft. high.....	25 00
12	to	14 ft. high.....	30 00
14	to	16 ft. high.....	50 00
16	to	18 ft. high.....	75 00



Pseudotsuga (Douglas Fir)



Spreading form of Japanese Yew

Yew • Taxus

Of all the evergreens for small places these are preëminent. Dark green, fine-textured foliage, not affected by cold or heat, and small stature is the technical analysis, but you will have to get acquainted with them to know why they are better for your place. Popularizing the Japanese Yew is one of the achievements of Hicks Nurseries. The species was introduced by Dr. Hall, a missionary to Japan. He recognized the similarity in climate and brought over the plants to Parson's Nursery, Flushing, L. I., to introduce.

TAXUS baccata repandens. Spreading English Yew. A form of English Yew with a low, arching growth and luxuriant dark green foliage.

	Each
1- to 1½-ft. spread	\$2 00
1½- to 2 -ft. spread	3 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread	4 00
2½- to 3 -ft. spread	7 50
3- to 4 -ft. spread	12 00
4- to 5 -ft. spread	20 00

T. cuspidata. (Flat form.) Japanese Yew. A prostrate form of the Japanese Yew. Flat-topped and wide-spreading. Can be kept trimmed as substitute for dwarf boxwood. The reason these are flat is that they are grown from cuttings of side branches of the upright form. Another point about Japanese Yew is its indifference to shade or sunshine; the bright sun does not brown it and the deep shade only makes it darker and richer.

1- to 1½-ft. spread	2 00
1½- to 2 -ft. spread	3 00
2- to 3 -ft. spread	4 00
3- to 4 -ft. spread	7 50
4- to 5 -ft. spread	12 00
5- to 6 -ft. spread	25 00
6- to 7 -ft. spread	50 00
7- to 8 -ft. spread	75 00

T. cuspidata capitata. Upright Japanese Yew. An upright-growing form of Yew with a single trunk.

1 to 1½ ft. high	2 00
1½ to 2 ft. high	2 50
2 to 3 ft. high	4 00
3 to 4 ft. high	7 50
4 to 5 ft. high	12 00
5 to 6 ft. high	20 00
6 to 8 ft. high	40 00
8 to 10 ft. high	100 00
10 to 12 ft. high	175 00

T. cuspidata nana. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Makes a compact mass of dark green. Extremely hardy.

1- to 1½-ft. spread	3 00
1½- to 2 -ft. spread	5 00
2½- to 3 -ft. spread	10 00
3- to 4 -ft. spread	15 00



Taxus baccata repandens. The soft, billowy outlines of the Spreading Yew are not equaled or approached by any other plant. For a foundation planting it gives an atmosphere of dignity and repose.

Taxus media hicksi. Hicks' Yew. This new variety originated in our Nursery. A narrow form useful in formal and hedge planting.

	Each
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	\$1 50
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 50
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	4 00
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	6 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	8 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	15 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	25 00



A hedge planting of *Taxus media hicksi*

Arborvitæ • Thuja

THUJA occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. Quickly makes a pyramidal tree with width about half of height. Foliage bright green in summer, bronze in winter.	
	Each
3 to 4 ft. high.....	\$1 75
4 to 5 ft. high.....	3 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	4 00
6 to 7 ft. high.....	7 50
7 to 8 ft. high.....	9 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	12 00
T. occidentalis boothi. Little ball of green.	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
T. occidentalis compacta. Compact Arborvitæ. Low, globose, bright green form. Very formal and attractive.	
4 to 5 ft. high.....	4 00
T. occidentalis douglasi pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A choice, pyramidal evergreen. Foliage twisted and crested.	
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	4 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	5 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	8 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	12 00
T. occidentalis globosa. An old favorite always in demand. Round, bushy, and compact. Pleasing green foliage.	
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
T. occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arborvitæ. Pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	2 00
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	2 50
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	5 00
T. occidentalis rosenthali. Rosenthal Arborvitæ. Deep green, columnar form of slow growth for formal use.	
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	1 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
T. occidentalis spiralis. Compact form with very close-set short branchlets. The twisted branchlet system suggests spiral arrangement.	
6 to 8 ft. high.....	8 00
T. occidentalis wareana. Ware or Siberian Arborvitæ. Denser and brighter foliage than American Arborvitæ. Fine for hedges.	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 00
T. occidentalis woodwardi. One of the best globe-shaped Arborvitæ.	
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 00
T. plicata. Western Arborvitæ. A pyramidal tree with rich, deep blue-green, dense foliage giving pleasing effect.	
5 to 6 ft. high.....	8 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	10 00
8 to 10 ft. high.....	15 00
10 to 12 ft. high.....	18 00
T. standishi. Rather thick, compressed, bright green foliage. Handsome tree with rather broad head, quite different from the other species.	
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	1 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	8 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	15 00

Hemlock • Tsuga

TSUGA canadensis. Canada Hemlock. Very graceful tree with dark green foliage, doing best in sheltered situations. Wonderful for hedges because it keeps full and broad at the base. It withstands the most severe kind of cutting back and does best if pruned to a broad, oval form.

	Each
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$2 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	3 50
4 to 5 ft. high.....	5 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	8 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	12 00

T. canadensis atrovirens. A dense and compact grower, forming a low broad pyramid. While slow growing, it ultimately attains a height of perhaps 20 feet.

1 to 2 ft. high.....	3 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	4 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	5 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	7 50
5 to 6 ft. high.....	10 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	15 00

T. canadensis sargentii (pendula). Sargent's Weeping Hemlock. A flat-topped form of Canada Hemlock.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	5 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	7 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	10 00

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. More compact and darker green foliage than Canada Hemlock. One of the handsomest conifers.

1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 00
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	3 00
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	4 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00
6 to 8 ft. high.....	15 00

T. diversifolia. Japanese Hemlock. A hardy and sturdy species accustomed to sun and wind. You will find them valuable for foundation planting with Japanese Yew, Holly, and Laurel. The foliage is lighter than our native Hemlock.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	2 25
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This shows a Hemlock Hedge that subdivides the various gardens on the estate of W. R. Grace, Old Westbury, L. I. The tradition of flower-gardens in architecture is based on or presupposes enclosure.

Evergreen Shrubs

It is this class of plants that gives finish and richness to the home landscape. The green foliage is held throughout the year, thereby adding to the winter aspect of lawn and garden. No landscape or garden is altogether satisfactory without the use of these beautiful plants that afford such a wide range of selection in producing some of the most pleasing results.

Broad-leaved evergreens are comparatively higher priced than the common fast-growing evergreen trees, but in many plantings, especially foundation plantings, their use would ultimately prove more economical. If you want a foundation planting, choice in texture and color, make your selection from this list of Evergreen Shrubs. They are also particularly adapted for planting in the evergreen- and rock-garden, for covering banks, edging groups of tall shrubs and evergreens, and as a border for drive and woodland.

Long Island soil is suited to the growing of this class of plants. The soil you have, plus a mulch of decayed leaves, is all that is required. Watering, of course, is necessary during the dry season.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy Abelia. A little shrub with pink bells all summer. Protect it with cornstalks or burlap in winter and it will not be killed back. Blooms like a miniature weigela, with flowers as pleasant to discover as arbutus.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	\$0 75	\$7 00

ANDROMEDA (Pieris) floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. A little gem of the rhododendron and laurel family, growing about 2 feet high, with light green foliage that is perfectly hardy. It appears as if in bloom all winter, for above the foliage are clusters of buds which open in March with lily-of-the-valley-like flowers. It is particularly appropriate at the outer edge of mass-plantings of choice evergreens about the foundation of a house, and can be used in the rock-garden.

	Each	10
1- to 1½-ft. spread.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½- to 2 -ft. spread.....	2 00	17 50
2- to 2½-ft. spread.....	4 00	35 00

A. japonica (P. japonica). Japanese Andromeda.

This has long racemes of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers which come so early that they are sometimes covered with snow and ice. It is liable to have blossom-buds winter-killed unless it is in a sheltered place. Excellent for rockery and house foundation.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	2 50	20 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 00	27 50
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	4 00	35 00

BERBERIS julianæ. A new and rare evergreen Barberry from China that is of great value for rockery or foundation planting. It stays perfectly green during the winter.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	1 00	9 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50

B. verruculosa. Warty Barberry. Another of the new things from China, with interesting foliage. Glossy green and bronze all winter.

12- to 15-in. spread.....	1 50	12 50
15- to 18-in. spread.....	2 00	17 50

BUXUS sempervirens. Common Boxwood. This is the more rapid-growing form, often clipped into odd shapes. Most large Boxwood hedges are of this variety.

	10	100
9 to 12 inches x 8 to 10 inches.....	\$6 50	\$50 00
12 to 15 inches x 10 to 11 inches.....	8 50	65 00
15 to 18 inches x 10 to 12 inches.....	10 50	85 00

B. sempervirens suffruticosa. True Dwarf Boxwood. We have available many beautiful specimens for foundation, court, or formal planting. The smaller sizes are for hedging.

4 to 5 inches x 3 to 4 inches.....	2 50	15 00
5 to 6 inches x 4 to 5 inches.....	3 00	20 00
6 to 8 inches x 5 to 6 inches.....	4 00	30 00
8 to 10 inches x 7 to 8 inches.....	6 50	50 00
10 to 12 inches x 8 to 9 inches.....	11 00	95 00

Larger sizes on application.

CALLUNA. Heather. Our supply consists of several varieties differing in foliage and flower. There is no difficulty in its cultivation. It will grow and spread like a great mat of sod. Use it to carpet a sweep of ground or to hold up steep banks. Tuck it in the edge of your foundation planting or to draw out the border of the shrub group.

C. vulgaris. Scotch Heather. Flowers usually rosy pink.
8 to 12 in. high.....Each 10
\$0 50 \$4 50

C. vulgaris alba. White Heather. Flowers white.
6 to 12 in. high.....50 4 50

C. vulgaris cuprea. Golden Heather. Foliage golden in summer, bronze in winter.
6 to 12 in. high.....50 4 50

C. vulgaris pilosa alba. Dwarf Woolly Heather. Flowers white.
10 to 12 in. high.....50 4 50

COTONEASTERS. For low-growing forms, see list under Flowering Shrubs.

DAPHNE cneorum. Garland Flower. Little trailing evergreen plant about 6 inches high and 1 foot wide, with pink flowers in May and again in late summer. The spicy perfume you will enjoy and never forget. Begin the habit of buying little plants in pots or with clumps of earth. Tuck them in where there is room for a plant of 1-foot spread at the house foundation, in rockery, or flower border.
9 to 12 in. high.....Each 10
\$1 25 \$11 25

ERICA. Heath. Evergreen, branchy shrubs in many varieties, with small needle-like leaves. They are plants of attractive compact habit and slow growth. Use in rock-garden, foundation, or group-planting.

E. carnea. Spring Heath. Dwarf grower with red flowers.
6 in. high.....Each 10
\$0 75 \$7 00

E. mediterranea. Biscay Heath. Taller growing with deep red flowers.
3 to 6 in. high.....50 4 50

E. vagans alba. White Cornish Heath. Dwarf grower, with white flowers.
6 in. high.....75 7 00

EUONYMUS myrtifolius. Broad-leaved Burningbush. Dwarf evergreen plant that can be used as a substitute for boxwood edging.
4 to 6 in. high.....75 7 00

E. radicans vegetus. Bigleaf Wintercreeper. This has round, thick, leathery leaves about 1 inch in diameter. It will make a branchy little bush 2 feet high, or it will climb like a vine. Most effective for use in front of taller evergreens, or for planting at the base of walls or house foundation. Even when small it bears heavy crops of showy red berries like those of bittersweet, to which it is closely related.
8 to 12 in. high.....60 5 00

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. The leaf is like that of boxwood, not the Holly, and the berries are black. You will find it most happy in among other evergreens in the foundation planting or out among the pines and shrubs or in the woods. The outline of the plant is open and picturesque, not smooth like the boxwood. The tips of the plants may winter-kill if grown in the open, but that is no objection; it merely trims it back and keeps it down to a most useful size.
2 to 2½ ft. high.....2 50 20 00
2½ to 3 ft. high.....3 50 30 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....5 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....7 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....10 00



Leucothoe catesbæi



Mountain Laurel with ground-cover planting of *Pachysandra*

Ilex crenata microphylla. Little-leaf Japanese Holly. A very neat evergreen shrub with leaves like boxwood, and black berries. It is more compact, has smaller leaves than *I. crenata*, and is considered more hardy.

	Each	10
2 ft. high.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	5 50	
4 to 5 ft. high.....	7 50	

I. crenata nummularia. Boxleaf Japan Holly. Somewhat resembles dwarf boxwood in habit and growth.

6- to 12-in. spread.....	75	6 00
2-ft. spread.....	3 00	

I. glabra. Inkberry. A native shrub making a round green bush about 3 feet high, like box. Has small black berries. Use it in quantity for your evergreen garden and foundation planting; naturalize it along ponds, streams, sand-dunes, or at edge of a woodland.

1 to 1½ ft. high.....	1 00	9 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	2 00	17 50
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	3 00	27 50

I. opaca. American Holly. The Holly is native along the coast as far north as Cape Cod, including Long Island. It is a beautiful tree and can be used for hedges. As it does not like to have the sun shine on its head, nestle it among pines and oaks as you see it in the woods. It will not keep its best color out in the winter sun. Holly is slow to start growing, so don't expect to get big ones cheap, but plant a lot of small ones.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$3 00	\$25 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....	7 50	70 00
5 to 6 ft. high.....	12 00	
6 to 8 ft. high.....	18 00	
8 to 10 ft. high.....	25 00	

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. Here is something you can use by thousands to decorate your woodland, plant in the open lawn or border, underplant evergreen windbreak or screen, mass at the foundation of the house, or plant just for its beauty. You can add it to your commonplace shrub border. You will get extra quality and value. We have big, broad shrubs with large balls of earth. You can plant them all summer. All they ask is to have you tuck them in with leaves and give them a drink the first summer. The flowers are abundant in late June, but the crowning glory is the all-the-year foliage in billowy masses.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$75 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50	150 00

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium. Sand Myrtle.

Low, compact evergreen with small entire leaves, native in sandy soils from New Jersey southward. Has small white or pinkish flowers in spring.

	Each	10
8 to 10 in. high.....	\$1 00	\$9 00

LEUCOTHOE axillaris. Closely resembling *L. catesbaei* but with more narrow leaves. Does well in a sunny situation.

15 in. high.....	1 50	12 50
------------------	------	-------

L. catesbaei. Drooping Leucothoe. A close relative of the laurel and native to the southern mountains. Evergreen foliage like laurel but bronzed in winter. Flowers like crowded lily-of-the-valley. Makes a long, arching spray, perhaps 3 feet long. It is particularly valuable among the tall evergreens on the north side of your house and among your shrubs and trees. It is entirely harmonious with Long Island woodland and yet different enough to attract appreciative attention.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in. high.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$50 00
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	1 00	9 00	75 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50	150 00



A Hicks planting tastefully arranged

MAHONIA aquifolium. Oregon Hollygrape. This looks like a little holly a foot or two high, except that the foliage turns reddish brown in winter. It prefers a shady situation; in fact, in full sunshine it is apt to get open and ragged. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring. Berries blue or nearly black.

	Each	10
1 to 2 ft. high	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 3 ft. high	2 00	17 50

PACHISTIMA canbyi. Canby Pachistima. A green cover-plant 8 inches high. Little green and bronze leaves. It is native on cliffs in the Alleghanies. Use it in quantity as a green, velvety rug. It is related to wintercreeper and sometimes called "Mountain Lover."

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 in. high	\$0 50	\$4 50	\$35 00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Pachysandra. An evergreen cover-plant growing about 8 inches high. It has leaves nearly as large as laurel and is particularly at home under it and similar plants. In groups of evergreens about the foundation of a house, the sight of bare ground is particularly disagreeable. Pachysandra will make a close carpet, covering all the area because it spreads from underground roots. It is perfectly hardy and keeps a cheerful green foliage all winter. In early spring it bears small spikes of inconspicuous flowers which, while not adding to the beauty of the plant, are very attractive to bees.

	10	100	1000
2½-in. pots	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$90 00

PYRACANTHA coccinea lalandi. Laland Firethorn. A vigorous and hardy evergreen shrub. White flowers in flat-topped clusters in spring, followed by brilliant orange-colored berries. The foliage is rich and glossy. Especially adapted for training against walls. It thrives on any porous soil, either in full sun or partial shade, but fruit is more highly colored in a sunny situation.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 ft. high	3 00	27 50

VINCA minor. Common Periwinkle. This frequently has escaped from old farmyards and spread along the roadsides. As it is entirely hardy, it will make a thick green carpet under a growth of pine, spruce, or oak, but not where grass has died under maples. It trails along the ground, taking root as it spreads, and makes a mat of deep green foliage about 4 inches high. With the coming of the first violet, it has numerous blue flowers. It is sometimes used for garden borders. Every joint takes root, and a mat 1 foot wide can be shaken apart and will make two dozen plants.

	Each	10	100
2-yr. field-grown	\$0 20	\$1 75	\$15 00



Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa. See page 28

Azaleas

Nothing in flowers could be more brilliant and showy than those of the Azalea. They belong to the same genus as rhododendrons and can be harmoniously planted with them. Most of them will have finished blooming when the rhododendrons begin.

Select a place and plant them this spring, or even when they are in bloom, or later. Carry out the idea of a fairy woodland. The colors range through white, orange, lemon-yellow, yellow, light pink, deep pink, bright red, and deep red. The main thing is to get them planted. Then as they grow and bloom, move them apart, extend the area, and arrange the color-harmony to express your ideas. All they ask is a mulch of oak leaves all the year, and moisture. They are thankful for shade.

Make Azaleas a delightful feature of your landscape. Their particular purpose is spreading sweeps of color in the garden, at edge of woodland, along the drive, or in the shrub and evergreen border. A delightful effect is obtained by using them with other low-growing plants at the house foundation.

Deciduous Azaleas

This group drop their leaves in the fall. They are profuse bloomers and have an extended season on blooms. They are most useful for naturalizing along edge of woodland, drives, and paths.

- AZALEA arborescens.** Sweet Azalea. Sweet-scented, white flowers in June. Deciduous foliage. Each
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. high..... | \$1 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. high..... | 2 00 |
- A. calendulacea.** Flame Azalea. Bright orange-red flowers in late May. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. high..... | 2 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. high..... | 4 50 |
- A. dahurica.** Beautiful shade of rose-purple flowers before leaves appear. First to display its beauty in early spring. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| 3 to 4 ft. high..... | 7 50 |
|----------------------|------|
- A. kaempferi.** Torch Azalea. Flame-red flowers in late May and early June. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. high..... | 2 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft. high..... | 2 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. high..... | 3 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. high..... | 5 00 |
- A., Louisa Hunnewell.** The large flowers are generally orange-yellow, at times shading to salmon. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. high..... | 4 00 |
|-----------------------|------|
- A. mollis.** Chinese Azalea. Numerous shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot, and golden salmon flowers in April and May. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. high..... | 3 00 |
|-----------------------|------|
- A. mucronulatum.** Mongolian Azalea. Early-flowering Azalea with pinkish lavender flowers. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| 1 to 2 ft. high.... | 2 50 |
| 2 to 3 ft. high..... | 3 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft. high..... | 7 50 |
- A. nudiflora.** Pinxterbloom. This is the native pink Azalea blooming in the middle of May. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|----------------------|------|
| 1 to 2 ft. high..... | 1 50 |
|----------------------|------|
- A. pontica Hybrids.** Ghent Hybrids. Hardy Azaleas with a wide range of color and wonderful beauty. Deciduous foliage.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. high..... | 3 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft. high..... | 7 00 |

Azalea poukhanensis. Korean Azalea. Fragrant, rosy lilac flowers in May. Deciduous foliage.	Each
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	\$3 00
A. rhombica. Rose Azalea. A Japanese Azalea with rose-purple flowers. Deciduous foliage.	
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50
A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. Beautiful shell-pink flowers in April. Deciduous foliage.	
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	2 50
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00
A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. Fragrant white or pink-tinted flowers in June and July.	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	2 50

Evergreen Japanese Azaleas

This group holds its foliage, or partly so, throughout the entire year. On account of the large number of varieties and many shades of color, these Azaleas comprise a most interesting group of plants. They are very effective in masses or in the foreground of Rhododendrons. They should be in every garden. All bloom in May, with the exception of *Macrantha*.

Azalea amoena. Flowers bright rosy purple, produced in a solid mass. Evergreen foliage.	Each
18 -in. spread.....	\$2 50
2½-ft. spread.....	5 00
A., Cherry Blossom. Dainty light pink, semi-double flowers. Evergreen foliage.	
18-in. spread.....	3 50
A., Christmas Cheer. Brilliant crimson. Habit of plant is dwarf and compact, with evergreen foliage.	
15-in. spread.....	3 50
A., Coral Bells. Pleasing coral-pink color, shading deeper in the center. Evergreen foliage.	
12-in. spread.....	2 50
15-in. spread.....	3 50
A., Daybreak. Pure light pink flowers in dense clusters. Evergreen foliage. 15-in. spread.....	2 50
A., Flame. Brilliant madder-red, with coppery suffusion. Evergreen foliage.	
18-in. spread.....	2 50
24-in. spread.....	3 50
A. hinodegiri. Handsome variety with bright scarlet flowers. Evergreen foliage.	
12-in. spread.....	2 00
15-in. spread.....	2 50
18-in. spread.....	3 50
24-in. spread.....	5 00
A., Hinamoyo. A clear, soft shade of pink. Evergreen foliage. 18-in. spread.....	3 50
A. ledifolia alba. Large, single, pure white flowers. Evergreen foliage. 1½ ft. high.....	2 50
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	3 50
A. ledifolia magnifica. A beautiful pink form of the above. 2½ x 2½ ft. high.....	7 00
A. macrantha. Large, single, salmon-pink flowers in June. Evergreen foliage.	
12-in. spread.....	2 00
A., Pink Pearl. A beautiful salmon-rose, shading lighter to the center. Evergreen foliage.	
15-in. spread.....	3 00
18-in. spread.....	4 00
A., Snow. Large, pure white, semi-double flowers. Japanese evergreen Azalea.	
18-in. spread.....	5 00
A., Sun Star. Dark rose-pink flowers with star-like formation of petals. Another Japanese evergreen Azalea.	
15-in. spread.....	2 00



Rhododendron maximum

Rhododendrons

The perfection of flowering shrubs. Certainly few shrubs possess greater beauty and usefulness for decorating the home landscape. You should visit our Nurseries in late May and early June when the Rhododendrons are in bloom. We do not ask you to buy, but we think it worth your while to get acquainted with them. You will find the hybrid seedlings of particular interest because they are of an economical size and good color.

Rhododendrons are easy to grow. Give them a little common-sense treatment and consideration, and they are the happiest kind of shrub, giving you ample returns for your pains in a rare wealth of blooms and a rich green foliage that is beautiful the year round. They give an effect always full of character and interest.

For best effect, they should be planted in groups. They prefer a light loamy soil to which has been added a quantity of leaf-mold. Mulch with oak leaves and keep them so mulched all the year. Lawn-clippings will do if leaves are not available. Lime is fatal to them. A liberal watering during hot, dry periods is also essential.

Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rhododendron. Winter foliage reddish green; red stems. Compared with the Rhododendron you think of—the Catawbiense and Maximum varieties—it is a small edition, a dwarf, lower plant, and yet it is not a puny or weak plant. It is vigorous and happy. Best of all, it gives a new note in a new season. It is a sheet of rosy pink bells before the other Rhododendrons bloom. Use it in great quantity. Splendid for a mass-planting at drive, entrance, or in rock-garden.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 ft. high.....	\$2 75	\$25 00	\$225 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 50	32 50	300 00

Rhododendron carolinianum album. White Carolina Rhododendron. This is a white variety similar to preceding in habit.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$3 50	\$32 50	\$300 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	4 50	42 50	400 00

R. catawbiense, Hybrid Seedlings. Catawba Rhododendron. Here is a new and good way to get more color and evergreen foliage. The plants are grown from the seed of cross-pollinated, named hybrids. The grafted, named varieties are available only in small quantities, but these are more abundant. A large proportion of colors are the same. During the June flowering season you may come to the Nursery and pick out some of them in bloom.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 00	27 50	250 00
2 to 3 ft. high.....	4 00	37 50	350 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00	55 00	500 00

R. catawbiense, Named Hybrids. Catawba Rhododendron. These are for those who desire the best in Rhododendrons. They are choice named varieties with lavender, red, rose, and white flowers. Their use insures your color-scheme.

Album Elegans. Blush, fading to white. A tall grower. Each			
1 to 2 ft. high.....	\$2 00		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	3 50		
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	5 00		
3½ to 4 ft. high.....	10 00		
4 to 4½ ft. high.....	12 00		

Album Novum. Blush, fading to white. Large flower and fine foliage.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50		
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	5 00		

Amphion. Bright rose, white center. An unusual flower.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50		
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	5 00		
3 to 4 ft. high.....	10 00		

Atrosanguinea. Crimson.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 50		

Boule de Neige. Pure white. Early flowering; compact growth.			
15-in. spread.....	3 50		
18-in. spread.....	4 50		
2 x 2 ft. high.....	6 00		

Caractacus. Red. Good foliage and symmetrical growth.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 50		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	6 00		

Catawbiense Album. Buds blush, opening pure white. Vigorous growth.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00		
3 x 3 ft. high.....	10 00		

Charles Bagley. Beautiful bright cherry-red.			
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	6 00		
3 to 4 ft. high.....	10 00		

Charles Dickens. Vivid scarlet, the best of reds.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 50		

Delicatissima. Blush, fading to white.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00		
3 to 4 ft. high.....	10 00		

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, petals beautifully crimped. Medium compact growth.			
18-in. spread.....	3 50		
2- to 2½-ft. spread.....	5 00		
3-ft. spread.....	10 00		

F. D. Godman. Crimson.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 50		

Giganteum. Deep rose. Early.			
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00		

Rhododendron catawbiense, Named Hybrids, continued

Henrietta Sargent. Clear pink with yellow-green blotches. A dwarf, compact grower with good foliage.		Each
18-in. spread.....	\$3 50	
24-in. spread.....	5 00	
H. W. Sargent. Crimson.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 50	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	6 00	
Ignatius Sargent. Dark crimson.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 50	
Lady Armstrong. Deep rose, light center.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
Lady Clermont. Red, black blotch. Light foliage.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	4 50	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	6 00	
3 ft. high.....	10 00	
Lady Grey Egerton. Silvery blush, large flowers.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
3½ to 4 ft. high.....	12 00	
Lee's Dark Purple. Royal purple.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50	
Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Clear rose-pink.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	7 00	
Parson's Gloriosa. Rose-pink.		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	6 00	
Parson's Grandiflora. Purplish rose.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
President Lincoln. Rose-pink with prominent blotch.		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
3½ to 4 ft. high.....	12 00	
Purpureum Grandiflorum. Light purple.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	6 00	
4 x 3 ft. high.....	13 00	
Roseum Elegans. Rose-pink.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 50	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
3 x 3 ft. high.....	10 00	
4 x 3 ft. high.....	15 00	
Roseum Superbum. Rose-pink.		
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	5 00	
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	6 00	
3½ to 4 ft. high.....	10 00	
R. maximum, Seedlings. Rosebay Rhododendron. This species grows from Nova Scotia southward, with big pink flowers in early July after Catawbiense has finished blooming. The leaves can always be distinguished, because they are twice as long as those of the Catawbiense Hybrids.		
1 to 1½ ft. high.....	2 50	
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 00	
2 to 3 ft. high.....	4 00	
3 to 4 ft. high.....	6 00	
R. maximum roseum, Hybrids. Rosebay Rhododendron. White, tinged with pink.		
1½ to 2 ft. high.....	3 00	
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	4 00	
2½ to 3 ft. high.....	5 00	
R. micranthum. Manchurian Rhododendron. Very distinct species in habit and flower. Flowers white.		
2 to 3 ft. high.....	3 50	
3 to 4 ft. high.....	5 00	

Flowering Shrubs

A good home landscape demands the free use of Flowering Shrubs. They quickly develop into dense masses of foliage, serving effectively as screens and boundaries along highways and adjoining properties. A splendid effect is obtained by planting them at the base of the house or other buildings. They make the most interesting hedges for framing gardens and bordering walks. Flowering Shrubs give big value on a small investment.

ACER ginnala. Amur Maple. Similar to Tatarian Maple. Leaves three-lobed, middle division much elongated. Brilliant autumn coloring. Good substitute for Japanese Maple.		
	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50	12 50
AMYGDALUS communis. Pink and White Double-flowering Almond. An old-fashioned shrub 2 feet high with little, pink, double flowers along its stems in May.		
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
ANDROMEDA (Pieris) mariana. Stagger-bush. Beautiful, low-growing shrub native on Hempstead Plains. White or pink-tinted flowers in early summer. A worthy relative of <i>A. floribunda</i> .		
1 to 1½ ft. high	\$30 per 100..	50 4 00
ARONIA arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry. Native white-flowered shrub 3 to 5 feet high, with red berries persisting till late fall.		
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	7 50
A. arbutifolia brilliantissima. Berries more brilliant red than preceding.		
2 to 3 ft. high	1 00	7 50
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50
A. melanocarpa. Black Chokeberry. Same as above except berries are black.		
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00
BENZOIN æstivale. Spice-bush. A shrub native to damp ground, growing 15 feet high. In April, when the forsythia is in bloom, this has clusters of small yellow flowers along the twigs; in September it has bunches of red berries.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00
BERBERIS thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. Used extensively for hedges and its glow of red berries, which remain all winter.		
1½ to 2 ft. high	\$25 per 100..	40 3 50
B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. Good border plant, growing 8 feet high. Graceful, arching branches with long clusters of red fruit.		
1½ to 2 ft. high	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	
BUDDLEIA alternifolia. Alternate-leaved Butterfly Bush. Blooms in June. Flowers lilac-purple in dense clusters. Leaves alternate.		
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 50
B. davidi magnifica. Oyeeye Buddleia. Correctly named "Butterfly Bush," for the butterflies are fluttering over it when the sun shines. From June until frost, long, arching racemes of lilac flowers.		
2-yr. plants	50	4 50
CALLICARPA japonica. Japanese Beauty Bush. Valuable for its wealth of bright violet-colored berries in early autumn.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Common Sweet Shrub.

Fragrant brown flowers. You remember carrying the sweet-scented buds in your handkerchief when a child. A shrub 5 feet high will flower in June. Plant in masses at the border of the shrubbery, for they will hold the mulch.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush.

Although this will grow in fresh water a foot deep, it likes dry upland better. It makes a round bush, 6 feet high, with heavy, glossy foliage, decorated in July with clusters of white balls an inch or more in diameter.

2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00

CLETHRA alnifolia. Summer-sweet. Passing over damp ground in June and July, you have probably noted a distinct, honey-like perfume and traced it to the Clethra, with its finger-shaped spikes of white flowers. It is a shrub growing about 8 feet high which thrives well on the upland.

2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50

CORNUS alba sibirica. Blood-twigg Dogwood. A most showy winter shrub, with charming blood-red bark all winter. Should be used in large groups for best effect. White flowers in summer and pearly berries in fall.

3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
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C. mas. Cornelian Cherry. A week or two before the Forsythia, or Golden Bell, this is a mass of bright yellow, like the spicewood of the swamps; in August it looks like the tree cranberry. The fruits have been used for jam and to make an acid drink. You can use this plant in your shrubbery or among your collection of small trees, for it grows ultimately 15 feet high.

5 to 6 ft. high	3 00	27 50
6 to 8 ft. high	7 50	
8 to 10 ft. high	10 00	

C. paniculata. Gray Dogwood. Panicles of white flowers in June and July. White berries in September that are enticing to birds.

2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00

C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twigg Dogwood.

Has bright yellow bark all winter. Use them with Blood-twigg Dogwood to brighten your winter landscape. If you cut the older branches to the ground, you will get a big growth of brighter colored twigs.

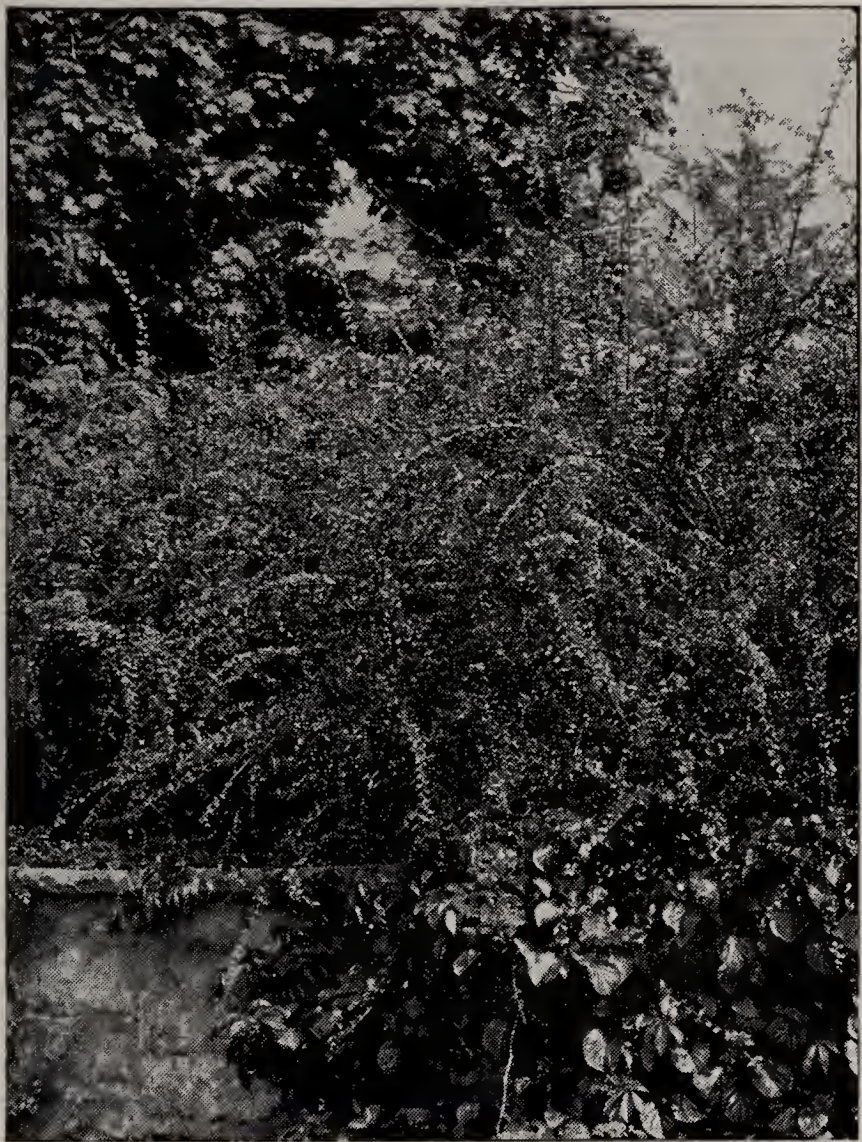
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00

CORYLOPSIS pauciflora. Buttercup Winter Hazel. An interesting small shrub 2 to 3 feet high, with pale yellow, fragrant flowers in early spring, borne in short racemes. It is a native of Japan.

2 to 2½ ft. high	2 00	
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CORYLUS americana. American Hazelnut. Can be used for a free-growing hedge which does not require trimming. The long catkins in early spring are uniquely beautiful.

3 to 4 ft. high	\$35 per 100 ..	50	4 50
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00		9 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50		12 50



Cotoneaster divaricata

The Cotoneasters

These beautiful plants, introduced from China, are proving to be the most useful of foreign shrubs. Some have foliage that is nearly evergreen, changing to tints of red and bronze before falling in early winter. Their gracefulness of habit and beauty of flower and fruit make them most ideal for planting at house foundations, entrances, hedges, or for cover-planting. They vary in habit from large, bold bushes to dwarf, spreading type.

COTONEASTER acutifolia. Peking Cotoneaster.		
A very hardy variety with slender spreading branches, frequently used as a hedge plant. Flowers pinkish. Fruit black.		
4 to 5 ft. high.....	Each \$0 75	10 \$7 00
C. adpressa. Creeping Cotoneaster. Has irregularly branched creeping stems. Large bright red berries. An ideal rock-plant.		
5-in. pots.....	75	7 00
12-in. spread.....	1 00	9 00
C. apiculata. Closely related to Rotundifolia. Has scarlet fruit. 5-in. pots.....		
	1 00	9 00
C. bullata floribunda. Handsome shrub with handsome clusters of red fruit.		
3 to 4 ft. high.....	75	7 00
C. dammeri (humifusa). Evergreen shrub with trailing, often rooting, branches, with lustrous dark green foliage. Fruit bright red.		
3-in. pots.....	50	4 50
4-in. pots.....	60	5 00
6-in. spread.....	75	7 00
8-in. spread.....	1 00	9 00
C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. Glossy, dark green leaves with red berries all winter. Desirable in shrub borders because of color and spreading habit of growth. Birds are very fond of the berries.		
2 to 3 ft. high.....	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00

Cotoneaster foveolata. Tall-growing shrub with handsome autumn-tinted foliage and black fruit.			Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high.....	\$0 75	\$7 00		
4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50		
6 to 8 ft. high.....	2 00	17 50		
C. francheti cinerascens. Franchet Cotoneaster. Handsome half-evergreen shrub with small leaves and profusely produced orange-red fruit.				
1 to 2 ft. high.....	50	4 50		
C. glabrata. Graceful shrub with half-evergreen foliage and attractive bright red fruit in late autumn.				
2 to 2½ ft. high.....	75	7 00		
C. horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. A dwarf shrub of trailing habit and nearly evergreen foliage. It is covered with brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. Use in rock-gardens and cover-planting.				
5-in. pots.....	75	7 00		
12-in. spread, field-grown.....	1 00	9 00		
C. horizontalis perpusilla. Handsome and very distinct shrub with horizontally spreading branches. Fruit are smaller but more numerous than in preceding species and ripen later.				
12-in. spread.....	1 00	9 00		
C. microphylla. Rock Spray. Another handsome low evergreen species forming dense masses with small lustrous leaves studded in spring with white flowers, followed in autumn by scarlet fruit.				
1- to 2-ft. spread.....	1 00	9 00		
C. microphylla glacialis. Similar to above.				
12-in. spread.....	1 00	9 00		
C. microphylla thymifolia. Thyme Rock Spray. A very dwarf, compact rock-plant. Has small evergreen leaves and bright red berries.				
6- to 8-in. spread.....	75	7 00		
C. moupinensis. Mupin Cotoneaster. Tall-growing shrub with large, glossy leaves and black fruit.				
2 to 3 ft. high.....	50	4 50		
C. multiflora calocarpa. Graceful shrub with slender, arching branches. Handsome white flowers and ornamental red fruit. Grows 6 to 7 feet high.				
2 to 3 ft. high.....	75	7 00		
C. nitens. A densely branched, tall-growing shrub with small shiny leaves and black fruit.				
1 to 2 ft. high.....	50	4 50		
C. racemiflora soongarica. Hardy, red-fruited variety of medium height, with handsome foliage.				
4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00		
5 to 6 ft. high.....	1 50			
C. rotundifolia. Round-leaf Cotoneaster. Prostrate-growing. Bright red fruit.				
2 to 3 ft. high.....	1 00			
C. salicifolia. Willowleaf Cotoneaster. A tall, graceful shrub with half-evergreen foliage and attractive bright red fruit in autumn.				
5-in. pots.....	1 00			
C. simonsi. Tall, handsome, half-evergreen shrub with scarlet fruit.				
3 to 4 ft. high.....	75	7 00		
C. tomentosa. Tall-growing. Leaves dull green above, grayish beneath. Pink flowers and brick-red fruit.				
2 to 3 ft. high.....	50	4 50		
C. zabeli. Zabel's Cotoneaster. Medium-high shrub with slender, graceful branches and red, hanging fruit.				
3 to 4 ft. high.....	1 00	9 00		
4 to 5 ft. high.....	1 50	12 50		

Flowering Quince

CYDONIA japonica. Japanese Quince. The old-fashioned Fire-Bush. Brilliant red flowers in early May. It is just as handsome as it was years ago. 2 to 3 ft. high.....			Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high.....			\$0 50	\$4 50
C. japonica grandiflora rosea. A Japanese Quince with light rose-colored flowers.				
2 to 3 ft. high.....			75	7 00
C. japonica nivea coccinea. A Japanese Quince with scarlet flowers. 2 to 3 ft. high.....			75	7 00
C. sinensis. Chinese Quince. A tall shrub with large shell-pink flowers the middle of May. Fruit larger and smoother than cultivated Quince. 2 to 3 ft. high.....			75	7 00
DAPHNE mezereum. February Daphne. Upright shrub to 4 feet high with deciduous leaves. Flowers long before the leaves, in clusters along branches of previous year. Planted for its early, fragrant, rose-purple flowers and conspicuous scarlet fruit. 6 to 12 in. high.....			35	3 00

The Deutzias

Vigorous shrubs with showy flowers, and of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil. They give striking effects in garden or border plantings. Include them in your shrub list.

Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. Low-growing mounds of white flowers in May.			Each	10
1½ ft. high.....			\$0 50	\$4 50
D. lemoinei. Lemoine Deutzia. Showy white flowers. Low-growing, broad and bushy.				
2 to 3 ft. high.....			75	7 00
D. magnifica. Showy Deutzia. Deutzias are commonly known but this is a new variety with double white flowers, heavily borne.				
4 to 5 ft. high.....			1 00	9 00
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Pink Deutzia. Double white flowers in June, with band of pink on outside of petals. Strong, upright shrub 8 feet high. 2 to 3 ft. high.....			50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high.....			75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high.....			1 00	9 00



Deutzia gracilis

ELÆAGNUS longipes. Cherry Eleagnus. A shrub about 6 feet high, bearing, in July, large cherry-like fruits $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, with a currant flavor. When in full bearing it is an attractive shrub.			Each	10
5 to 6 ft. high	.....	\$1 50		\$12 50
ENKIANTHUS campanulatus. Red-vein Enkianthus. It resembles its relative, the high-bush blueberry, in size and brilliant autumn foliage. In May it has pink bells like the andromeda.				
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	75		7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	1 00		9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	.....	2 50		22 50
5 to 6 ft. high	.....	3 00		27 50
EUONYMUS alatus. Winged Euonymus. One of the showiest shrubs of which we know. Combines the corky ridged bark of the sweet gum tree with the bright foliage of the Tatarian maple and the abundant brilliant carmine fruit of the Japanese barberry. They can be planted through the woodland for the birds or scattered along your shrubbery.				
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	1 00		9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	.....	1 50		12 50
E. atropurpureus. Wahoo Euonymus. Ornamental shrub; leaves turning pale yellow in autumn; attractive scarlet fruit.				
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	75		7 00
EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Common Pearlbush. A tall-growing shrub having snowy white flowers in May.				
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	75		7 00

Forsythia • The Golden Bells

Few, if any, spring-flowering shrubs can equal the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythia. By the middle of April it commences to hang out its festoons of golden bells. The different forms vary in growth from 6 to 10 feet. Excellent for hedges.

FOBSYTHIA intermedia. Border Forsythia. A heavier blooming form of Fortune's Forsythia.			Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	\$0 50		\$4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	75		7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	.....	1 00		9 00
F. intermedia densiflora. About the same as preceding variety except a little denser grower and more profuse display of bloom.				
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	50		4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	75		7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	.....	1 00		9 00
5 to 6 ft. high	.....	1 50		12 50
F. suspensa. Weeping Forsythia. A weeping form of Fortune's Forsythia.				
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	50		4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	75		7 00
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune Forsythia. The first conspicuous and common flowering shrub of spring, sometimes commencing to hang out its festoons of golden bells by the middle of April. It will grow 8 to 10 feet high and keep perfect foliage all season.				
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	50		4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	75		7 00
F. viridissima. Green-stem Forsythia. Excellent foliage that lasts until early winter. Deep yellow flowers.				
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	50		4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	.....	75		7 00
GORDONIA (Franklinia) alatamaha. A very rare, large shrub with handsome, shining foliage and producing large, white flowers in autumn, even on small plants. This is the hardiest variety of Gordonia and should interest all plant-lovers.				
2 to 3 ft. high	.....	4 00		
4 to 5 ft. high	.....	10 00		



A boundary of Flowering Shrubs



Graceful foliage effect of shrubs and evergreens

HAMAMELIS mollis. Chinese Witch-Hazel. A Chinese species considered best of the family. Flowers larger, with broad petals, golden yellow except at base which is reddish. Blooms in February.			Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$2 50	\$20 00		
H. virginiana. Common Witch-Hazel. Latest shrub to blossom. Long after foliage has fallen, the lemon flowers, like strips of paper, appear in profusion. It grows 8 feet high.				
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50		
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00		
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50	12 50		
HIBISCUS syriacus. Shrub Althea. Principal feature is blooming period—it flowers in late summer when little else is in bloom.				
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00		
HYDRANGEA arborescens. Smooth Hydrangea. A low shrub with large white flowers, like snowballs, in midsummer.				
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00		
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00		
H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. This is the most common variety, with large white flowers in August. To get larger blooms, reduce the number of new shoots by cutting the plant back severely each year, and manure freely.				
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00		
ILEX verticillata. Common Winterberry. Holly-like berries all winter. Grows 8 feet high.				
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00		
KOLKWITZIA amabilis. Beauty Bush. A rare new shrub introduced from China in 1902. The graceful habit, free-flowering qualities, pleasing pink flowers in June, and hardiness make this one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs.				
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00			
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50			
LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum. Regel Privet. A shrub with the habit of Japanese barberry. The lower branches arch downward and always cover the base, which sometimes has a bare and ugly appearance.				
2 to 2½ ft. high	50	4 00		
L. ovalifolium. California Privet. The most popular hedge-plant.				
2 to 3 ft. high	\$8 per 100 ..	1 00		
3 to 4 ft. high	\$15 per 100 ..	2 00		
L. vulgare. European Privet. Tall shrub 8 to 12 feet high. Leaves dark green and lustrous. Flowers white, in dense, upright panicles 2 inches long. Shining black berries.				
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50		
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00		

Lonicera • The Bush Honeysuckle

Handsome, upright shrubs, valuable for border or mass planting. Most varieties have showy flowers, some very fragrant, and bright berries which are the principal food-supply of the catbirds and robins during July and August.

LONICERA fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. A big, broad shrub with fragrant yellow flowers from January to May. It holds its bright green foliage until Christmas.			Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00		
L. maacki. Amur Honeysuckle. Attractive, large shrub with white blossoms standing erect along the branchlets. Handsome scarlet fruit.				
5 to 6 ft. high	2 50			
6 to 7 ft. high	5 00			

Lonicera morrowi. Morrow Honeysuckle. Extensively used in large plantations because of its wide spreading habit, keeping full at the base. It has cream-colored flowers in June.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft. high	\$0 75	\$7 00

L. tatarica. Tatarian Honeysuckle. A large, broad shrub with pink or white flowers in May. In July and August it is heavily laden with currant-like fruit, much to the delight of robins and catbirds. It is one of the first shrubs to leaf out in the spring. A good shrub for screening.

2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
5 to 6 ft. high	1 00	9 00
6 to 8 ft. high	2 50	

MYRICA carolinensis. Northern Bayberry. You probably have admired the rounded masses of glossy foliage of the Bayberry, as it embellishes the dry hills and sand-dunes of Long Island. The gray, wax-covered berries were used by the settlers in making candles. Good foliage. Fine for dry ground.

1 to 2 ft. high	75	7 00
2 to 3 ft. high	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50

Philadelphus • The Mock Orange

Free-flowering shrubs with showy, mostly fragrant flowers which appear in late spring or early summer. Their beauty, grace, and fragrance make them well suited for garden and specimen planting. We have the old and improved varieties that will bring beauty and perfume to your garden. Any well-drained soil with average fertility is suited for their needs.

PHILADELPHUS, Boule d'Argent. Fountain-like in habit. Double white flowers transform branches into plumes of blossoms.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50

P. coronarius. Sweet Mock Orange. The big, sweet white flowers that you remember. It makes a shrub 8 to 10 feet high, gracefully arching under its border of white flowers in late May or early June.

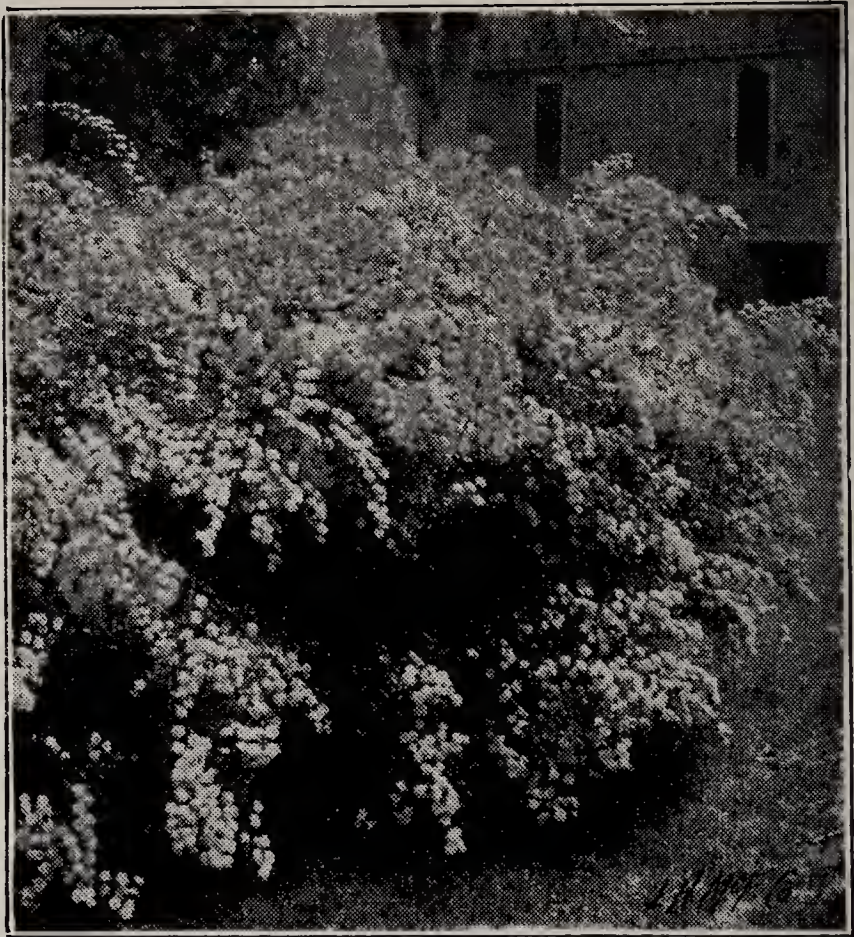
3 to 4 ft. high	50	4 50
4 to 5 ft. high	75	7 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 00	9 00
6 to 8 ft. high	2 50	

P. falconeri. Star Mock Orange. A large, graceful shrub with wide-spreading, arching branches. Flowers pure white, of starry aspect, borne in great profusion.

4 to 6 ft. high	75	7 00
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Philadelphus, Virginal (Fragrant Mock Orange)



Spiræa vanhouttei

Philadelphus grandiflorus. Big Scentless Mock Orange. A tall shrub with large white flowers in June.		
6 ft. high	Each \$1 00	10 \$9 00
P. magdalenæ. Magdalena Mock Orange. Spreading shrub with single white blossoms.		
4 to 6 ft. high	75	
6 to 8 ft. high	2 50	
P., Virginal. Fragrant Mock Orange. This is considered by many to be one of the best of the later introductions. It has highly fragrant, crested, double, white flowers.		
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50
PHOTINIA villosa. Chinese Christmas Berry. Large shrub with a profusion of white flowers in May and clusters of red berries in autumn.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 50	12 50
6 to 8 ft. high	3 00	25 00
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius. Common Ninebark. Suitable for tall screens, but rather coarse for planting near the house. White flowers in May and seed-capsules in July.		
5 to 6 ft. high	1 00	
PRUNUS maritima. Beach Plum. This grows native on the sand-dunes, even on the ocean-side and inland sand-hills and plains. If you have failed with other plants, try this.		
1 to 2 ft. high	35	3 00
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50
P. tomentosa. Nanking Cherry. A low, round shrub about 4 feet high, with myriads of bright pink flowers in May.		
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	12 50
5 to 6 ft. high	2 50	

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. Jetbead. Also known as White Kerria. A shrub growing 6 feet high, with single white flowers in May. Decorated in fall and winter with large, shining black berries. Light green foliage. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high\$0 50 \$4 50

RHUS canadensis. Fragrant Sumac. One of the few low, drought-resistant shrubs for dry banks and edging tall shrubs. Grows 2 to 5 feet high, with trailing stems. Its trifoliate leaves, like the poison ivy, turn a brilliant red late in the season. Bears brilliant orange-red berries in autumn.
2 to 3 ft. high 50 4 50
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 00 9 00

SALIX multinervis. Japanese Pussy Willow. Earliest and largest Pussy Willow. Pinkish catkins.
2 to 3 ft. high 75 7 00

The Spireas

Showy, free-flowering shrubs of inestimable garden value. In general, they are graceful, compact bushes of great hardiness. The Van Houtte Spirea is one of the best.

Spiræa bumalda, Anthony Waterer. The flat heads of carmine flowers appear in early July and at intervals during the season. If seed-pods are cut off, it will bloom all summer. Grows 3 feet high. Excellent for massing at edge of shrub border. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. high\$0 50 \$4 50

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. Bridal Wreath. An old-fashioned shrub with straight, upright twigs covered with little, double, white, rose-like flowers early in May.
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00

S. thunbergi. Thunberg Spirea. Its fluffy, lace-like foliage adds a distinct note to the landscape. Of dwarf habit and very graceful. Flowers appear before the leaves in the spring, distributed all over the plant, giving a solid display of white.
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00

S. vanhouttei. Van Houtte Spirea. One of the best shrubs for the landscape. During the middle of May it is a mass of graceful arching sprays of pure white flowers. Its foliage is graceful and good during the summer.
2 to 3 ft. high 50 4 50
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra. Good for hedging or bordering tall shrubs. Billowy masses of foliage are very graceful.
2 to 3 ft. high 50 4 50
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 00

STEWARTIA pseudocamellia. Japanese Stewartia. A handsome ornamental tree with bright green foliage and large white flowers in summer.
1½ to 2 ft. high 1 50
2 to 2½ ft. high 2 50

STYRAX japonica. Japanese Styrax. A little tree with dark, privet-like leaves and graceful, horizontal branches. About the middle of May it is covered with waxy, white flowers like orange-blossoms.
2 to 3 ft. high 50 4 50
3 to 4 ft. high 75 7 00
4 to 5 ft. high 1 50
6 to 8 ft. high 5 00



Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Common Snowberry. Grows 3 feet high, with berries like white marbles in September and October. Valuable for edging down shrubbery or covering banks.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft. high	\$0 50	\$4 50

S. vulgaris. Coral Berry. Low, arching shrub with deep red berries. Good for bank plantings.

2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
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SYMPLOCOS paniculata. Asiatic Sweetleaf. A rare shrub, valuable for the robin's-egg-blue berries in September and October which attract the birds. An unusual shrub for your collection.

2 to 3 ft. high	1 00
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The Lilacs (*Syringa*)

SYRINGA (Named Varieties). Lilac. Beloved for beauty of flower and fragrance, but it is best not to depend on Lilacs for foliage. They need heavier soil than that on most of Long Island.

Alphonse Lavallee. Double. Mauve.

Bleuatre. Single. Blue.

Charles X. Single. Reddish mauve.

Ekinea. Blue.

La Mauve. Mauve.

Marie Legraye. Single. White.

Mme. Lemoine. Double. White.

President Grevy. Double. Blue.

Senateur Volland. Double. Rosy red.

Ville de Troyes. Single. Purple.

3 to 4 ft. high	1 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50
5 to 6 ft. high	3 50

Syringa persica. Persian Lilac. Graceful shrub with arching branches and pale lilac flowers: Splendid for hedges.		
2 to 3 ft. high	Each \$0 75	10 \$7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 50	
S. villosa. Late Lilac. A tall shrub with pale rosy lilac flowers in June.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	
VACCINIUM corymbosum. High-bush Blueberry. A native species abundant on Long Island. The beauty of the Blueberries as ornamental shrubs on the uplands is known to but few. The red tips of twigs in winter give an effect similar to red-twigged dogwood.		
3 to 4 ft. high	1 50	12 50

The Viburnums

Hardy shrubs with showy flowers and foliage. Most species produce a profusion of attractive berries in clusters.

Viburnum affine. Missouri Viburnum. A handsome shrub of dense habit and very floriferous. The flowers are white followed by bluish black fruit.		
1½ to 2 ft. high	50	4 50
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
V. carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. Among early-flowering shrubs, this is Korea's great gift to our gardens. The round clusters of flowers, waxy in texture, are pink tinted in the bud and pure white when expanded, filling the air around with a fragrant clove scent.		
2 to 3 ft. high	2 50	
3 to 4 ft. high	4 00	
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. Large shrub 8 to 12 feet high, with white, flat-topped flower-clusters in May and blue berries in October.		
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
V. dilatatum. Linden Viburnum. A rare Japanese species, valuable for its profusion of cream-colored flowers in June and bunches of scarlet berries from September through the winter.		
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00
3 to 4 ft. high	1 00	9 00
V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. A European shrub with leaves that are whitish beneath, and bright red fruits in July and August, which later turn black.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	
V. lentago. Nannyberry. Large shrub with dark green leaves, white flowers, and blue-black fruit.		
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 25	
V. opulus. European Cranberry. Large shrub with flat-topped white flower-heads and conspicuous, long-persistent red berries.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	9 00
V. opulus sterile. Common Snowball. An old-fashioned shrub with balls of white flowers 3 inches in diameter on Decoration Day. One of the best.		
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
V. prunifolium. Black Haw. Ultimately grows to be a tree like the dogwood. White flowers and edible black berries.		
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	

Viburnum sieboldi. Siebold Viburnum. Handsome, vigorous shrub with lustrous large foliage. The very attractive creamy flowers are followed by fruit changing from pink to blue-black.		
4 to 5 ft. high	Each	10
	\$1 00	
V. tomentosum. Double-file Viburnum. Flat-topped clusters of white flowers. Very showy.		
3 to 4 ft. high	75	\$7 00
4 to 5 ft. high	1 00	
V. tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. The white balls are thickly set along the branches and are very conspicuous.		
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
V. wrighti. Wright Viburnum. Similar to Dilatum, with bright red berries all winter. Named for the botanist of the Perry Expedition, which opened commerce and diplomatic relations with Japan.		
2 to 3 ft. high	75	7 00

The Weigelas

These are justly classed among the showiest of flowering shrubs. Those listed are vigorous-growing varieties.

WEIGELA candida. Snow Weigela. A fine, vigorous shrub with yellowish white flowers.		
3 to 4 ft. high	Each	10
	\$0 75	\$7 00
W., Eva Rathke. Has crimson flowers that cover the whole bush. It begins to bloom in late May, and continues to flower for several weeks.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
W. rosea. Rose-colored Weigela. Most popular variety with pink bells in May and June.		
2 to 3 ft. high	50	4 50
3 to 4 ft. high	75	7 00
5 to 6 ft. high	1 00	



Viburnum tomentosum plicatum (Japanese Snowball)

*Ampelopsis tricuspidata (veitchi)*

Vines

- ACTINIDIA arguta.** Bower Actinidia. This Asiatic vine is as vigorous as a wisteria, and similar in habit of growth. It has elliptical leaves about 5 inches long. The large, white flowers are like those of the orange tree, styrax, or philadelphus. It has edible, double fruit like the gooseberry. Each
 3-yr., 2- to 4-ft. vines \$0 75
- AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia.** Virginia Creeper. Have you ever noticed, on Long Island, tall tree-trunks looking like burning pillars of fire before you thought the summer was over? It is the Virginia Creeper. This vine has five leaflets and black berries, while the "poison-ivy vine," growing in similar situations, has but three leaflets and white berries. You can add it to the shrubbery, to give touch of color, without taking up much room, or you can let it climb up trees, forming graceful draperies in both summer and autumn. Excellent for covering walls and sandy banks.
 2-yr. plants 50
- A. quinquefolia engelmanni.** Engelmann Creeper. Improved variety of Virginia Creeper having shorter joints and thicker foliage. It is also better equipped with tendrils for clinging to rough stone or brick support.
 3-yr. plants 50
- A. tricuspidata (veitchi).** Japanese Creeper. A rampant-growing, hardy vine, clinging firmly to walls. Its rapid gain in popularity is the result solely of its merits. It stands city conditions perfectly, and needs only to be started in a crack in the pavement. The three-parted green leaves change to crimson and scarlet in fall.
 4-in. pots 75
- A. tricuspidata lowi.** Geranium Creeper. A variation from Japanese Ivy, with smaller, deeply cut leaves, giving it a distinct grace and elegance. Clings to smooth surfaces without support.
 3-in. pots 75



Clematis paniculata

- BIGNONIA grandiflora.** Chinese Trumpet Creeper. The most gorgeous of all Trumpet Vines, with great clusters of large, brilliant orange flowers in July. A very hardy vine that will climb the tallest trees. Each
Strong plants.....\$1 50
- CLEMATIS henryi.** Henry Clematis. This variety has large, white flowers.
4-in. pots 1 00
- C. jackmani.** Jackman Clematis. A variety with large, violet-purple flowers.
4-in. pots 1 00
- C., Mme. Edouard Andre.** This has red flowers.
4-in. pots 1 00
- C. montana rubens.** Anemone Clematis. Star-like, rose-pink flowers in May.
4-in. pots 1 00
- C. paniculata.** Sweet Autumn Clematis. One of the showiest of vines, blooming in late August, when it makes a great snowdrift of white. It is a rampant grower, one vine covering a space 20 feet long and 10 to 20 feet high. Holds its fluffy, downy seeds until midwinter. It advertises its own merits and has no faults.
2- to 4-ft. vines.....\$4.50 for 10 .. 50
- C., Ramona.** Has blue flowers. 4-in. pots..... 1 00
- C. virginiana.** Virgin's Bower. A native vine with fragrant white flowers in July and August. Plant among shrubs, along the borders of the woods or streams. A splendid vine to use when obtaining natural effects.
2- to 4-ft. vines.....\$4.50 for 10.. 50

- EUONYMUS radicans.** Wintercreeper. A creeping vine you can use on walls, to run up the trunks of trees, cover stumps, or carpet the ground. The leaves are perfectly hardy and bright green all winter. Use it freely to border paths and rock-gardens, in the woods and in shady places. Each
 3-yr. plants \$0 50
- E. radicans kewensis.** Baby Wintercreeper. A diminutive or Tom Thumb variety with leaves 1 inch long. Use it as a border to the garden of little evergreens, in the rock-garden, in the flower-garden, or to carpet the ground beside the woodland path. 75
 3-yr., 3-in. pots
- E. radicans vegetus.** Bigleaf Wintercreeper. Broad, round leaves 1 inch or more in diameter; can be used both as a creeper or a little dome. It is heavily loaded with orange berries even when the snow is on the ground. 50
 3-yr. plants
- HEDERA helix.** English Ivy. An evergreen vine commonly known and worthy of planting, even if it does occasionally winter-kill. It thrives best where it is partially shaded; the brilliant March sun burns the leaves. It can be used on tree-trunks, on the north side of buildings, and for carpeting the ground. 50
 3-in. pots \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100 ..
- H. helix baltica.** Baltic Ivy. Similar to English Ivy, but has smaller leaves, veined white, assumes a purplish tone in winter. Very hardy and reliable. 50
 2½-in. pots 75
 3½-in. pots 1 00
 4 -in. pots
- HYDRANGEA petiolaris.** Climbing Hydrangea. A vigorous, tall-growing vine, the stems ascending by means of aerial rootlets. Odd and valuable for covering walls and trunks of trees. Flowers creamy white, in loose, flat-topped clusters 8 inches across. 1 00
 Potted plants
- LONICERA henryi.** Henry Honeysuckle. The leaves stay bright green all winter. It is a new variety, described as the hardiest evergreen vine in New England. 50
 2-yr. plants 75
 4-in. pots
- L. japonica halliana.** Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. This is thoroughly at home in the woods, along hedge-rows and road-banks where the birds scatter the seed about and it comes up in patches. The foliage remains green until midwinter, or if grown on the ground, until spring. The hummingbirds and children like the honey, and you will like the fragrance in June and autumn. It is often the cheapest thing to cover a bank, where they may be mixed with climbing roses, Virginia creeper, and low shrubs. The ability of Japanese Honeysuckle to take complete possession of the ground results in economy of maintenance. 25
 Strong plants
- POLYGONUM auberti.** China Fleece-vine. A rapid-growing new vine, with festoons of white similar to clematis. 50
 2-yr. plants in pots
- WISTERIA multijuga.** Long-cluster Wisteria. Considered most beautiful of all Wisterias because of the very long flower racemes, which sometimes are over 2 feet. 1 00
 1½ to 3 ft. high
- W. sinensis.** Chinese Wisteria. The old favorite that climbs to the tops of the tallest trees, festooning them with fragrant flowers in early May. Feeds itself with nitrogen from air and is therefore always dark green. Here is a chance to make a big display at little expense. The flowers are blue. 75
 4- to 6-in. pots, 3-ft. vines



A Bank of Climbing Roses



Plan a Rose-garden. We list select and worthy varieties

Hybrid Tea Roses

This is the most popular class of garden Roses. They are the offspring of the Hybrid Perpetual and Tea Roses which have been developed toward hardiness as much as possible. The flowers are similar to those you buy from the greenhouse. They bloom from about the middle of June to the last of July; then they rest a bit, save for a few blossoms, until the end of August, starting once more and blooming until frost. Protect during the winter by mounding up 1 foot high; after freezing, mulch with strawy manure or leaves to keep frozen. Enrich with bonemeal and hoe thoroughly.

\$1 each, \$7.50 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Angele Pernet. Brownish orange.

Autumn. Burnt sienna.

Betty. Pale coppery pink.

Betty Uprichard. Orange and carmine.

Charles K. Douglas. Striking crimson-scarlet.

Charles P. Kilham. Large; orange-pink.

Columbia. Bright pink.

Cuba. Brilliant orange-vermilion.

Dame Edith Helen. Clear pink.

Duchess of Wellington. Saffron-yellow.

E. G. Hill. Dazzling scarlet.

Etoile de Feu. Brilliant red.

Etoile de France. Vivid crimson.

Etoile de Hollande. Enormous; brilliant red.

Feu Joseph Looymans. Yellow and apricot.

General MacArthur. Crimson-scarlet.

Golden Emblem. Intense yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz. Double; velvety crimson.

Hadley. Crimson-red.

Hoosier Beauty. Dark red.

Independence Day. Flaming yellow.

Joanna Hill. Creamy yellow, with golden heart.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Deep vinous pink.

Julien Potin. Primrose-yellow.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. Snow-white.

Killarney Queen. Large; sparkling pink.

Killarney, Pink. Pink blooms.

Killarney, White. Pure white blooms.

Lady Alice Stanley. Coral-rose.

Lady Hillingdon. Deep saffron-yellow.

Lady Margaret Stewart. Golden yellow, shaded with orange.

Los Angeles. Salmon-pink and yellow.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Reddish orange.

Mabel Morse. Clear, unstained yellow.

Margaret McGredy. Solid orange-vermilion.

Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem. Vivid orange and apricot on golden yellow background.

Miss Lolita Armour. Copper and orange.

Miss Rowena Thom. Fiery rose.

Mme. Butterfly. Pink.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Large; satiny rose.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Orange-red.

Mme. Jules Bouche. Fragrant; white, light blush at center.

Mme. Leon Pain. Salmon-pink.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Tawny gold and pink.

Mrs. A. R. Barraclough. Large; pure pink.

Mrs. E. P. Thom. Bright canary-yellow.

Mrs. Henry Bowles. Clear pink.

Mrs. Henry Morse. Pink, with underlying yellow glow.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover. Rich velvety red.

Mrs. J. D. Russell. Velvety deep maroon.

Mrs. Lovell Swisher. Salmon-pink and gold.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. Clear rose and light pink

Nigrette. Plant Patent No. 87. Deep maroon. \$2 each

Olympiad. Glowing red, copper and yellow base. \$1.25 each

Ophelia. Creamy white and pink.

Padre. Copper-scarlet.

President Herbert Hoover. Cerise-pink, flame, scarlet, and yellow

Radiance. Rose-pink.

Red Radiance. Deep rose-red.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Golden yellow and red

Rose Marie. Large; clear rose-pink.

Roslyn. Large; double; golden yellow, with orange shading

Sensation. Large; crimson-scarlet.



Polyantha Roses

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Souvenir. Plant Patent No. 25. Rich deep golden yellow.
\$1.25 each.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Yellow.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Orange-pink.

Sunburst. Yellow, with orange center.

Talisman. Scarlet-orange and yellow.

Ville de Paris. Clear yellow.

Wilhelm Kordes. Golden salmon.

Willowmere. Rich pink.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These are the more hardy class of Roses which produce big, double blooms during the month of June, commonly called "June Roses." They require about the same culture as the Hybrid Teas, and, while hardier, winter protection should be given.

{ \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10

American Beauty. Dark pink. Vigorous grower.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white.

Paul Neyron. Lilac-rose.

Ulrich Brunner. Carmine-red.

Polyantha Roses

Polyanthas are dwarf little everblooming Roses, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height. They are quite hardy and bear small flowers in large, many-flowered clusters. Valuable for massing, edging, and mingling with other flowers.

\$1 each, \$7.50 for 10

Miss Edith Cavell. Small; semi-double; scarlet-red.

Golden Salmon. Bright blazing orange.

Red Baby Rambler. Slightly fragrant; crimson-red.

Triomphe Orleanais. Bright cherry-red.

Climbing Roses

These are particularly happy on Long Island. Their grace and beauty are admirable for covering masses of objectionable formation. Dead walls and embankments can be made into things of beauty. Roses can be used to clamber through the shrubbery, to make hedges with or without the fence as a support, and to climb up tree trunks on lawn or through the woods. Climbing Roses harmonize with any surroundings and take care of themselves. There seems to be no limit to their usefulness. The blooming season extends through June and July. Be sure to use them liberally in your landscape.

75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Alida Lovett. Shell-pink.

American Pillar. Single, brilliant pink with white eye.

Blaze. Plant Patent No. 10. Everblooming scarlet. \$1.50 each.

Christine Wright. Wild-rose pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Cream-pink.

Emily Gray. Golden buff.

Gardenia. Creamy yellow.

Golden Climber (Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James). Plant Patent No. 28. Pure yellow; very hardy. \$2 each.

Jacotte. Orange-yellow.

Mary Lovett. Pure white.

Mary Wallace. Large; bright pink.

Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. Delicate pink, stained crimson outside.

New Dawn. Plant Patent No. 1. Everblooming cream-pink. \$1.50 each.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Vivid scarlet.

Princess van Orange. Plant Patent No. 106. Luminous orange-scarlet flower clusters. \$2 each.

Purity. White.

Silver Moon. Large; white.

Star of Persia. Bright yellow.

Rose Species (Shrub-like Habit)

75 cts. each, \$7 for 10, unless otherwise noted

Rosa carolina. Bright rose-pink. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Harison's Yellow. Semi-double; bright yellow; early.

Hugonis. Light yellow. Late May. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Persian Yellow. Golden yellow; late blooming.

Rugosa. Red, Pink, and White. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Rosa rouletti. Miniature Rose. Tiny rose-pink flowers. Grows 8 inches high.



Paul's Scarlet Climber Rose

Hardy Garden Flowers

(Plants marked with * are rock-plants)

30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100, unless otherwise noted

ACHILLEA millefolium roseum. Pink Yarrow. All summer. Rosy pink. Medium.

A. ptarmica, Boule de Neige. Yarrow. All summer. Cream. Medium.

A. ptarmica, The Pearl. Sneezewort. All summer. White; double. Medium.

ACONITUM autumnale. Autumn Monkshood. Late summer. Dark blue. Tall.

A. fischeri. Chinese Monkshood. Late summer. Dark blue. Medium.

A. wilsoni. Violet Monkshood. Late summer. Mauve. Tall. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Rose Campion. Early summer. Bright rose. Medium.

***AJUGA genevensis.** Geneva Bugle. Spring. Deep blue. Low.

***A. reptans.** Carpet Bugle. Spring. Blue. Low.

***A. reptans alba.** White Carpet Bugle. Spring. White. Low.

ALTHÆA in Variety. Hollyhock, Single and Double. Midsummer. Maroon, Pink, Red, Salmon, and Yellow. Tall.

***ALYSSUM rostratum.** Yellowhead Alyssum. All summer. Yellow. Low.

***A. saxatile.** Golden Tuft. Spring. Golden yellow. Low.

***A. saxatile citrinum.** Pale Golden Tuft. Spring. Citron-yellow. Low.

ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. Dropmore Bugloss. Midsummer. Blue. Tall.

***A. myosotidiflora.** Siberian Bugloss. Spring. Bright blue. Low.

ANEMONE japonica, Queen Charlotte. Japanese Windflower. Fall. Pink. Medium.

A. japonica alba, Whirlwind. Japanese Windflower. Fall. White. Medium.

***A. pulsatilla.** European Pasqueflower. Spring. Violet. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria. Yellow Camomile. All summer. Yellow. Low.

***AQUILEGIA chrysantha.** Columbine. Spring and summer. Yellow. Medium.

A., Long-spurred Hybrids. Columbine. Spring and summer. Mixed. Medium.

A., Mrs. Scott Elliott's Hybrids. Columbine. Spring and summer. Medium.

A., Rose Queen. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.

A. vulgaris nivea grandiflora. Spring and summer. Large; white. Medium.

A., Wayside Pink. Spring and summer. Pink. Medium.

***ARABIS alpina.** Alpine Rock-cress. Spring. White. Low.

***A. procurrens.** Rock-cress. Spring. White. Low. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

***ARMERIA cephalotes rubra.** Summer. Crimson and red. Low.

***A. formosa.** False Thrift. Summer. Rose-pink. Low.

***A. lauchiana.** Rosalie Thrift. Summer. Rose. Low.

***A. plantaginea.** Summer. Bright red. Low.

ARTEMISIA abrotanum. Southernwood. Late summer. Yellowish white. Medium.

A. lactiflora. White Mugwort. Late summer. White. Tall.

A., Silver King. Late summer. White. Medium.

ASPHODELUS luteus. Asphodel. Early summer. Yellow. Medium.

***ASTER alpinus.** Rock Aster. Late summer. Blue. Low.



The charm of the hardy perennial border is perpetual



The white bells are *Campanula persicifolia*, with edging of *Dianthus* bordering garden walk

Asters • Michaelmas Daisies

- Capt. Fiat.** Late summer. Blue. Medium to tall.
Climax. Late summer. Lavender-blue. Medium.
Elta. Late summer. Blue. Medium to tall.
General Lehman. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
Gray Lady. Late summer. Opal. Medium to tall.
Lady Lloyd. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
***Leige.** Late summer. Pink. Dwarf.
Louvain. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
Mrs. J. P. Morgan. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.
Novæ-angliæ. New England Aster. Late summer. Purple. Tall.
Nurse Cavell. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
Pink Perfection. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
Queen of the Lilacs. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
Rosea. Late summer. Pink. Tall.
Sam Banham. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.
Snowdrift. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.
St. Egwin. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
Sunset. Late summer. Pink. Medium to tall.
Tataricus. Tatarian Aster. Fall. Lavender. Tall.
White Climax. Late summer. White. Medium to tall.
- ASTILBE arendsi Hybrids.** Astilbe. Summer. Medium. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
Deutschland. Pure white.
Bergristol. White.
Granat. Dark crimson, shaded salmon.
Hyacinth. Light pink.
Rheinlander. Bright crimson, shaded salmon.
- *AUBRIETIA deltoidea græca.** Greek Aubrietia. Spring. Violet. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- BAPTISIA australis.** False Indigo. Early summer. Blue. Medium.
- *BELLIS perennis.** English Daisy. Summer. Pink and White. Low.
- BOLTONIA asteroides.** Boltonia. Late summer. White. Tall.
B. latisquama. Violet Boltonia. Late summer. Pinkish lavender. Tall.
- *CALAMINTHA alpina.** Alpine Savory. Early summer. Rich purple. Low.
- CAMPANULA alliarifolia.** Summer. White. Medium.
- *C. carpatia alba.** White Harebell. Summer. White. Low.
C. francheti. Summer. Blue. Medium.
C. glomerata. Danes-blood. Summer. Light blue. Medium.
C. glomerata acaulis. Summer. Violet. Medium.
C. medium calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer Bellflower. Summer. Blue, Pink. Medium.
C. persicifolia. Peachleaf Bellflower. Summer. White and Blue. Medium.
C. persicifolia, Telham Beauty. Summer. Improved blue. Medium.
C. pyramidalis. Chimney Bellflower. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- *C. rotundifolia.** Harebell. All summer. Blue. Low.
- CARYOPTERIS incana.** Bluebeard. Late summer. Lavender. Tall. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- CATANANCHE cærulea.** Blue Cupid's Dart. Summer. Deep blue. Medium.
- CENTAUREA macrocephala.** Globe Centaurea. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
- *C. montana.** Mountain Bluet. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
- *CERASTIUM tomentosum.** Snow-in-Summer. Summer. White. Low.
- *CHEIRANTHUS allioni.** Biennial Siberian Wallflower. Spring and summer. Orange. Low.
- CHELONE lyoni.** Pink Turtlehead. Late summer. Purplish pink. Medium.
- CHRYSANthemum arcticum.** Arctic Daisy. Late summer. White. Medium.
C. maximum. Shasta Daisy. All summer. White. Medium.

Chrysanthemums

HARDY POMPONS. Fall. Medium to tall.

- Adelaide. Mahogany. Early.
- Bokhara. Crimson.
- Bonniebell. Orange-buff.
- Bright Eyes. Apricot with bright eye.
- Charles B. Maynard. Rosy lilac.
- Daybreak. Large; shell-pink.
- Delphine Dodge. Rose-pink.
- Dotsan. Old-rose.
- Early Bronze. Bronze.
- Edith Muller. Creamy pink.
- Ethel. Bright red. Miniature.
- Frances Whittlesey. Garnet and bronze.
- Golden Climax. Orange-yellow.
- Golden West. Yellow.
- Granny Scovill. Coral-bronze. Very large.
- Irene. White.
- Jean Treadway. Pink. Unusually large.
- Jewell. Lilac. Small, compact.
- Lilian Doty, Pink. Pink.
- Lilian Doty, Red. Red.
- Lilian Doty, Yellow. Yellow.
- Murillo. Old-rose. Large.
- Petit Jean. White, yellow center.
- R. Marion Hatton. Yellow. Early.
- Ruth Cumming. Terra-cotta. Early.
- Wheatley Hills. Creamy white.
- Yellow Gem. Bronze-yellow.

SINGLE CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Fall. Medium to tall.

- Cavalier. Vermilion-red.
- Dazzler. Red. Early.
- Louise Schling. Bronze-salmon.

KOREAN HYBRIDS. Fall. Medium to tall.

- Apollo. Bronze, red, and gold.
- Cerces. Chamois and coppery gold.
- Daphne. Daphne-pink.
- Diana. Lilac-rose and salmon.
- Mars. Deep amaranth-red.
- Mercury. Plant Patent No. 58. Copper-bronze and red.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa. Cohosh Bugbane. Summer. White. Tall.

CLEMATIS heracleæfolia davidiana. Fragrant Tube Clematis. Late summer. Blue. Medium.

*CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Spring. White. Low.



Anchusa italica, Dropmore (Dropmore Bugloss)

- COREOPSIS lanceolata.** Lance Coreopsis. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
- C. lanceolata fl.-pl.** Double-flowered Lance Coreopsis. All summer. Double yellow. Medium.
- DELPHINIUM belladonna.** Larkspur. Summer. White and Blue. Tall.
- D. bellamosum.** Larkspur. Summer. Blue. Tall.
- *D. chinense.** Slender Larkspur. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.
- D. formosum.** Hardy Larkspur. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.
- D., Gold Medal Hybrids.** Summer. Blue and Lavender. Medium.
- D., Wrexham Strain.** New. Originated by Mr. Watkin Samuel, Wrexham, England. Summer. Assorted colors. Tall.
- *DIANTHUS, Annie Laurie.** Summer. Single pink. Low.
- *D. arenarius.** Summer. Pink. Low.
- D. barbatus.** Sweet William. Early summer. White, Pink, Crimson, and Scarlet. Medium.
- D. barbatus, Newport Pink.** Early summer. Rose-pink. Medium.
- D. cruentus.** Summer. Crimson. Medium.
- *D. deltoides.** Maiden Pink. Early summer. Pink and white. Low.
- *D. deltoides, Brilliant.** Early summer. Crimson-red. Low.
- D. grenadin.** Hardy Pink. Summer. Bright scarlet. Medium.
- *D. plumarius semperflorens.** Perpetual Pink. Early summer. White to pink. Low.
- *D. superbus.** Summer. Lavender. Medium.
- *DICENTRA eximia.** Fringed Bleedingheart. All summer. Pink. Low.
- D. spectabilis.** Bleeding-Heart. Early summer. Pink. Medium. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- DIGITALIS ambigua grandiflora.** Yellow Foxglove. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
- D., Horticultural Varieties.** Summer. White, Pink, and Purple. Tall.
- DORONICUM plantagineum.** Showy Leopard's-bane. Spring. Yellow. Medium. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ECHINOPS humilis.** Low Globe Thistle. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- E. ritro.** Globe Thistle. Summer. Blue. Tall.
- ERIGERON glaucus.** Beach Fleabane. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- *ERINUS alpinus.** Alpine Liver-balsam. Spring. Rosy purple. Low.
- *ERYNGIUM amethystinum.** Amethyst Eryngo. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- EUPATORIUM cœlestinum.** Mistflower. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- E. fraseri.** Late summer. White. Medium.
- *FESTUCA glauca.** Dwarf grass with bluish green foliage. Low.
- FUNKIA (Hosta) cærulea.** Blue Plantain Lily. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- F. fortunei.** Fortune Plantain Lily. Summer. Pale lilac. Medium.
- F. lancifolia.** Lance-leaf Plantain Lily. Summer. Lilac-blue. Medium.
- F. ovata.** Summer. Blue. Medium.
- F. subcordata grandiflora.** White Plantain Lily. Summer. White. Medium.
- GAILLARDIA grandiflora.** Common Perennial Gaillardia. All summer. Orange-red, Yellow. Medium.
- *GERANIUM nepalense.** Summer. Rose-purple. Low to medium.
- GEUM, Lady Stratheden.** All summer. Golden. Medium.
- G., Mrs. Bradshaw.** All summer. Red. Medium.



Iberis sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft)

- ***GYPHOPHILA cerastioides.** Mouse-ear Gypsophila. Early summer. White. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- G. paniculata.** Baby's Breath. Summer. White. Medium.
- G. paniculata, Bristol Fairy.** All summer. White. Medium. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- ***G. repens.** Creeping Gypsophila. Summer. White. Low.
- HELENIUM autumnale, Riverton Beauty.** Late summer. Lemon-yellow. Tall.
- H. autumnale, Riverton Gem.** Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange and red. Medium.
- H. autumnale superbum.** Great Sneezeweed. Late summer. Orange. Tall.
- ***HELIANTHEMUM.** Sun Rose. Summer. Yellow and pink. Low.
- HELIANTHUS maximiliani.** Maximilian Sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- H. orgyalis.** Tall Sunflower. Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- H. rigidus, Miss Mellish.** Fall. Yellow. Tall.
- HELIOPSIS helianthoides pitcheriana.** Pitcher Heliopsis. Summer. Golden yellow. Medium.
- HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca.** Double Orange Day Lily. Summer. Orange. Medium.
- H., Aureole.** Summer. Deep yellow. Medium. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- H. dumortieri.** Early Day Lily. Early summer. Orange-yellow. Medium.
- H., Florham.** Early summer. Yellow. Medium.
- H. fulva.** Tawny Day Lily. Summer. Orange. Medium.
- H., Kwanso.** Double. Early summer. Golden bronze. Medium.
- H. middendorffi.** Summer. Orange-yellow. Medium. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ***HEUCHERA sanguinea.** Coral Bells. Summer. Red. Low.
- ***H., Wayside Hybrids, Mixed.** Summer. Red, Coral, Pink, etc. Low.
- HIBISCUS moscheutos.** Marshmallow. Summer. White, Pink, and Red. Tall.
- HYPERICUM patulum.** Japanese Hypericum. Summer. Yellow. Medium.
- ***H. repens.** Summer. Yellow. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ***IBERIS sempervirens.** Evergreen Candytuft. Early summer. White. Low.
- ***I., Snowflake.** Spring. White. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- INULA ensifolia.** Swordleaf Inula. Summer. Yellow. Medium.



Block of Iris at Hicks Nurseries

IRIS

TALL BEARDED (FLEUR-DE-LIS). Medium to tall. Late May and June.

Alcazar. Violet and crimson-purple.

Ambassadeur. Smoky bronze and rich violet.

Ballerine. Large; light blue.

B. Y. Morrison. Lavender and velvety purple.

Celeste. Azure-blue.

Crusader. Brilliant blue.

Dalila. Ivory-white and rose-lavender.

Dream. Pink.

Eldorado. Blended bronze, rose, and lavender.

Florentina alba. Early; white.

Isoline. Lilac and old-rose.

Lent A. Williamson. Blue-violet and purple.

Lohengrin. Cattleya-rose.

Ma Mie. White frilled lavender.

Mme. Chereau. Similar to above.

Monsignor. Red-purple.

Mother of Pearl. Iridescent lavender.

Nibelungen. Fawn and bronze-purple.

Pallida dalmatica. Lavender.

Perfection. Dark blue.

Petit Vitry. Rich purple.

Princess Beatrice. Large; blue-lavender.

Prosper Laugier. Rich bronze blend.

Quaker Lady. Buff and lavender.

Queen Caterina. Pale violet.

Queen of May. Pink-lavender.

Rhein Nixe. White and blue-purple.

Roseway. Old-rose.

Seminole. Rich crimson.

Spectabilis. Purple.

The Inca. Light yellow and blue-purple.

Tristram. White and dark purple.

Victorine. White and blue-purple.

White Knight. Pure white.

***I. cristata.** Spring. Azure-blue. Very low.

***I. pumila hybrids.** Spring. Blue, White, and Yellow. Low.

I. pseudacorus. Yellow Flag. Early summer. Yellow. Medium

I. sibirica. Siberian Iris. Spring. Blue and white. Medium.

***JASIONE montana.** Sheep's Scabious. Summer. Lavender-blue. Low.

KNIPHOFIA hybrids. Torch Lily. Summer. Orange and yellow. Medium.



Lupines

- LATHYRUS latifolius.** Perennial Pea. Summer. Pink, White, and Lavender. Climber.
- LAVANDULA vera.** True Lavender. Summer. Blue. Low to medium.
- LIATRIS pycnostachya.** Cattail Gayfeather. Summer. Purple. Tall.
- L. scariosa.** Gayfeather. Late summer. Rich purple. Tall.
- L. scariosa alba.** Summer. White. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. spicata.** Spike Gayfeather. Summer. Purple. Medium.
- LILIUM auratum.** Gold-banded Lily. Summer. White, spotted crimson with yellow band. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. candidum.** Madonna Lily. Summer. White. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. henryi.** Henry Lily. Summer. Orange-yellow. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. regale.** Regal Lily. Summer. White inside, pink outside. Medium. \$1 each.
- L. speciosum album.** White Speciosum Lily. Late summer. White. Medium. \$1 each.
- L. speciosum magnificum.** Summer. Large; red. Tall. \$1 each.
- L. tigrinum.** Tiger Lily. Summer. Orange, spotted black. \$1 each.
- LINUM perenne.** Flax. Early summer. Blue. Medium.
- LOBELIA cardinalis.** Cardinal Flower. Summer. Brilliant red. Medium.
- L. siphilitica.** Great Blue Lobelia. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- *LOTUS corniculatus.** Bird's-foot Trefoil. Summer. Yellow. Low. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
- LUPINUS polyphyllus hybrids.** Lupine. Summer. Blue, Pink, and White. Medium.
- *LYCHNIS chalcidonica.** Maltese Cross. All summer. Rose and pink. Low.
- *L. viscaria splendens.** Rose-pink Campion, Single and Double. Summer. Pink. Low.
- *L. viscaria splendens fl.-pl.** Double-flowered. Early summer. Red. Low.
- LYSIMACHIA clethroides.** Clethra Loosestrife. All summer. White. Medium.
- LYTHRUM salicaria roseum.** Rose Loosestrife. Late summer. Rose. Tall.
- MALVA moschata.** Musk Mallow. All summer. Rose. Medium.
- *MAZUS rugosus.** Late summer. Rose. Very low.
- MONARDA didyma.** Oswego Bee-balm. Early summer. Red. Medium.
- M. didyma rosea.** Summer. Rose-lilac. Medium.

- ***MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens.** Forget-me-not. Early summer. Blue, yellow eye. Low.
- ***NEPETA mussini.** Nepeta. Summer. Lavender. Low to medium.
- ***NIEREMBERGIA rivularis.** Whitecup. Summer. White. Low.
- ÆNOTHERA fruticosa youngi.** Young's Sundrops. All summer. Yellow. Medium.
- PÆONIA.** Peony. Early summer. Medium to tall. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.
 - Agnes Kelway. Rose.
 - Albert Crousse. Salmon-pink.
 - Baroness Schroeder. Flesh-white.
 - Duchesse de Nemours. Cream-white.
 - Felix Crousse. Bright red.
 - Festiva maxima. White, center tipped crimson.
 - La Tulipe. Lilac-white, crimson tipped.
 - Louis van Houtte. Dark purple.
 - Mme. Duce. Mauve-rose.
 - Mme. Forel. Very large; double; pink.
 - Mons. Dupont. White.
 - Mons. Jules Elie. Pink; large.
 - Officinalis rubra. The old red Peony.
 - President W. H. Taft. Delicate pink.
 - Rubra superba. Red.
 - Therese. Clear pink.
 - Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. White, yellow center.
 - Walter Faxon. Salmon-rose.
- ***PAPAVER nudicaule.** Iceland Poppy. Summer. White, Yellow, and Orange. Low.
- P. orientalis.** Oriental Poppy. Early summer. Medium. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
 - Apricot Queen. Apricot.
 - Beauty of Livermere. Ox-blood-red.
 - Mahogany. Mahogany-purple.
 - Mrs. Perry. Salmon-pink.
 - Olympic. Orange-scarlet.
 - Oriflamme. Flame.
- PENTSTEMON barbatus torreyi.** Torrey Pentstemon. Summer. Bright red. Medium.
- ***PHLOX amœna.** Amœna Phlox. Early summer. Rare pink. Low.
- ***P. divaricata Laphami.** Blue Phlox. Spring. Lavender-blue. Low.
- PHLOX, Horticultural Varieties.** Summer. Medium.
 - B. Comte. Dark red.
 - Bridesmaid. White.
 - Cameron. Light pink.
 - Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.
 - Eugene Danzanvilliers. Lavender.
 - Europe. Snow-white, carmine center.
 - Firebrand. Bright red, deep center.
 - Hodur. Red.
 - Independence. Pure white.
 - Jules Sandeau. Large; pink.
 - Miss Lingard. White.
 - Mme. Paul Dutrie. Pale pink.
 - Mrs. Jenkins. White.
 - Mrs. Milly van Hoboken. Soft pink.
 - Mrs. Scholten. Dark salmon-pink.
 - Newbird. Bright red.
 - Queen. Pure white.
 - R. P. Struthers. Salmon, crimson center.
 - Rheinlander. Salmon-pink, claret center.
 - Rijnstroom. Rose-pink.
 - Vidor. Pink, white center.
 - Wanadis. Light violet, purple eye.
 - Woodmont. Red.
- ***P. subulata.** Moss Pink. Spring. Rose-pink, Lilac, and White. Low.
- ***P. subulata, Apple-blossom.** Spring. Lovely pink. Low. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
- PHYSALIS francheti.** Chinese Lantern; Ground-Cherry. Late summer. Orange. Medium.

- PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana.** False Dragonhead. Summer. Pink and white. Medium.
- P. virginiana grandiflora.** Late summer. Pink. Medium.
- PLATYCODON grandiflorum.** Balloon Flower. Summer. Blue and White. Medium.
- ***P. grandiflorum mariesi.** Early. Blue and White. Low.
- ***PLUMBAGO larpentæ** (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*). Leadwort. Late summer. Blue. Low.
- ***POLEMONIUM cæruleum.** Greek Valerian. Summer. Blue. Low.
- ***P. richardsoni.** Jacob's Ladder. Spring. Blue. Low.
- POLYGONATUM commutatum** (*P. giganteum*). Great Solomon's Seal. Summer. Greenish white. Medium.
- ***PRIMULA elatior.** Oxlip Primrose. Spring. Mixed colors. Low.
- P. polyantha, Sutton's Brilliance.** Spring. Vivid red and orange shades. Low.
- P. polyantha, Sutton's Superb Mixed.** Early summer. Brilliant shades of red, orange, bronze, yellow, and white. Low.
- ***P. vulgaris.** English Primrose. Spring. Light yellow. Low.
- ***PRUNELLA grandiflora.** Large Self-heal. Early summer. Purple. Low.
- ***P. webbiana.** Webb Self-heal. Summer. Purple. Low.
- PYRETHRUM atosanguineum.** Persian Daisy. Spring. Crimson. Medium.
- P. roseum.** Persian Daisy. Early summer. Pink and white. Medium.
- P. roseum, Double Hybrids.** Spring. Double; red, pink, and white. Medium.
- P. uliginosum.** Giant Daisy. Early summer. White. Tall.
- RANUNCULUS acris.** Double Buttercup. Spring. Golden yellow. Medium.
- RUDBECKIA laciniata.** Cutleaf Coneflower. Summer. Yellow. Tall.
- R. nitida.** Summer. Yellow. Tall.
- R. purpurea** (*Echinacea purpurea*). Purple Coneflower. Summer. Purple and rose. Medium.
- ***SAGINA subulata.** Pearlwort. All summer. Green moss. Low.
- SALVIA azurea.** Azure Sage. Fall. Blue. Tall.
- S. pratensis.** Meadow Sage. Summer. Blue. Medium.
- ***SAPONARIA ocymoides.** Rock Soapwort. Summer. Pink. Low.
- SCABIOSA caucasica.** Pin-cushion Flower. Summer. Lilac. Medium.
- ***SEDUM acre.** Gold Moss. Summer. Yellow. Low.
- ***S. album.** White Stonecrop. Early summer. White. Low.
- ***S. altissimum.** Summer. White. Low to medium. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ***S. kamtschaticum.** Orange Stonecrop. Summer. Orange. Low.
- ***S. lineare.** Summer. Yellow. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ***S. nevii.** Summer. White. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ***S. oppositifolium.** Two-row Stonecrop. Summer. Pink to white. Low.
- ***S. oreganum.** Oregon Stonecrop. Summer. Yellow. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ***S. reflexum.** Jenny Stonecrop. Summer. Yellow. Low.
- ***S. sexangulare.** Hexagon Stonecrop. Summer. Yellow. Low.
- ***S. sieboldi.** Late summer. Pink. Low. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- ***S. spectabile, Brilliant.** Late summer. Rosy crimson. Low.
- ***S. stoloniferum.** Running Stonecrop. Summer. Lavender and pink. Low.
- SENECIO clivorum** (*Ligularia clivorum*). Groundsel. All summer. Orange-yellow. Medium.
- SIDALCEA, Rose Queen.** Greek Mallow. Summer. Pink. Medium.
- ***SILENE pennsylvanica.** Early summer. Pink. Low.
- ***S. schafta.** Schafta Champion. All summer. Pink. Low.

- SPIRÆA filipendula** (*Filipendula hexapetala*). Dropwort. Early summer. White. Medium.
- S. palmata elegans** (*F. palmata elegans*). Meadowsweet. Early summer. Pink. Medium.
- S. ulmaria** (*F. ulmaria*). Summer. White. Tall.
- *STACHYS lanata**. Woolly Betony. Early summer. Purple. Low.
- STATICE latifolia**. Sea Lavender. Late summer. Blue. Medium.
- STOKESIA lævis** (*S. cyanea*). Stokesia. Summer. White and blue. Medium.
- *TEUCRIUM chamædrys**. Chamaedrys Germander. Summer. Lavender. Low.
- THALICTRUM aquilegifolium**. Meadow Rue. Spring and early summer. White. Medium.
- T. minus adiantifolium**. Maidenhair Meadow Rue. Spring. White and yellow. Tall.
- THERMOPSIS caroliniana**. Carolina Thermopsis. Summer. Yellow. Tall.
- *THYMUS serpyllum albus**. Thyme. Summer. White. Low.
- *T. serpyllum citriodorus**. Thyme. Early summer. Rose-purple. Low.
- *T. serpyllum coccineus**. Thyme. Summer. Red. Low.
- *T. serpyllum lanuginosus**. Thyme. Summer. Pink. Low.
- TROLLIUS asiaticus**. Siberian Globeflower. Spring. Yellow. Medium. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
- *TUNICA saxifraga**. Saxifrage Tunic Flower. All summer. Pale pink. Low.
- VALERIANA officinalis**. Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Pink. Medium.
- V. rubra** (*Centranthus ruber*). Garden Heliotrope. Early summer. Red. Medium.
- *VERONICA filiformis**. Summer. Blue. Low.
- *V. incana**. Woolly Speedwell. Summer. Blue. Low.
- V. longifolia subsessilis**. Late summer and fall. Blue. Medium.
- *V. repens**. Creeping Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.
- *V. teucrium rupestris**. Rock Speedwell. Early summer. Blue. Low.
- V. spicata**. Spike Speedwell. Early summer. Blue.
- *VIOLA, Bowles' Black**. Spring. Black, gold point in center. Low.
- *V. cornuta**. Tufted Pansy. Spring. White, Yellow, Violet, and Blue. Low.
- *V., Jersey Gem**. All summer. Rich violet-purple. Low.
- *V. odorata, Double Russian**. Sweet Violet. Summer. White. Low.
- *V., Sutton's Apricot**. Summer. Apricot-yellow. Low.
- YUCCA filamentosa**. Common Yucca. Fall. White. Tall.



Yucca filamentosa

Fruits and Berries

Standard Apples

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Baldwin. Red. Winter.
Cortland. Red. Winter.
Delicious. Red. Winter.
Duchess. Yellow, striped with red. Summer.
Early McIntosh. Red. Early autumn.
Gravenstein. Striped. Autumn.
McIntosh. Dark red. Autumn.
Northern Spy. Red. Winter.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. Winter.
Stayman's Winesap. Red. Winter.
Wealthy. Dark red. Autumn.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow. Summer.

Dwarf Apples

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Baldwin. Red. Winter.
Gravenstein. Striped. Autumn.

Crabapples

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Transcendent. One of the best early varieties. Golden yellow, with a red cheek. September.
Hyslop. Red cheek. Makes delicious jelly. September.

LARGE FRUIT-BEARING APPLE TREES
 PRICED ON APPLICATION

Pears

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Bartlett. Yellow. August, September.
Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, yellow, dotted with russet. Early winter.
Beurre Bosc. Large; russet. October, November.
Clapp's Favorite. Yellow. August.
Seckel. Small; brown, juicy. October.
Sheldon. Large; russet, coarse. October.

Cherries

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Black Tartarian. Juicy; purplish black. Late June.
Early Richmond. Sour; dark red. Early June.
Gov. Wood. Light yellow, red cheek. Late June.
Napoleon's Bigarreau. Large; pale yellow and red. July.

Peaches

4- to 6-ft. trees, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10

Belle of Georgia. White. August.
Carman. White. July.
Crawford Early. Yellow. August.
Crawford Late. Yellow. September.
Elberta. Yellow. August.
J. H. Hale. Yellow. August.
Mt. Rose. White. August.
Oldmixon. White. September.
Rochester. Yellow. August.
Stump. White. September.

Plums

2-yr. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Abundance. Bright cherry-red. August.
German Prune. Purple; sweet. September.
Red June. Red and yellow. Earliest.
Reine Claude. Purplish red. Early.
Wickson. Yellow. September.

Quinces

3- to 4-ft. trees, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Champion. Large; bright yellow; long keeping.

Grapes

2-yr. vines, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Concord. Black. Early.

Delaware. Small; red; sweet.

Moore's Early. Black. Early.

Niagara. Green. Early.

Salem. Dark red.

Worden. Black. Early.

Raspberries

1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

Cuthbert. Large; red.

Plum Farmer. Black.

St. Regis. Everbearing; red.

Blackberries

1-yr. plants, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100

Early Harvest. Medium sized; good quality; very early.

Currants

2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Cherry. Deep red.

Fay's Prolific. Large; red.

Gooseberries

2-yr. bushes, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Downing. Pale green.

Asparagus

2-yr. plants, \$4 per 100

Rhubarb

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10



Grape



Gooseberry



Raspberry

Hicks Nurseries, Inc.

WESTBURY
LONG ISLAND
NEW YORK

